ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,302—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 20th July |
| M.L. PLASSY | 7105 | C. F. Preston | 27th " |
| CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 3rd Aug. |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 10th " |
| ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 17th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E.H. Gordon | 24th " |
| PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 31st " |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7902 | J. L. Parfitt | 7th Sep. |
| EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 14th " |
| M. L. PERSIA | 8003 | W. A. Wheler | 21st " |
| ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 28th " |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Oct. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | | | 1st October 1901. |
| " | | | 1st November 1901, |

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 337-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich | | 4,235 | in Aug., 1901. |
| A STEAMER | | | in January 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,166 | " 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | A. Leva | 5,400 | 25th July, 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Girard | 1st Aug., 1901. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Vaquier | 29th Aug., 1901 |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Negre | 26th Sept., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

MBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th July, 1901.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. SAFARI | 1452 | Tepe | 5th August. |
| S.S. SULTAN | 2884 | Scharfe | 19th August. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th July, 1901.

### F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mcfussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.

ATHLETIC KIT.

HORIZONTAL BARS,
DUMB BELLS, AND INDIAN CLUBS.
BOXING GLOVES,
REQUISITES FOR FENCING AND SINGLE STICK.
HEATH'S FAMILY EXERCISER.
SANDOW'S DEVELOPER AND GRIP DUMB BELLS.
PUNCHING BALLS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

### McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 4 | 12 |
| EXTRA | " | 3 | 12 |
| IMPERIAL | " | 2 | 12 |
| EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED | per 50 | 2 | 12 |

| SMALL SIZES, | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA | " | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL | " | 2 | 8 |
| FINE | " | 2 | 4 |
| PRINCESS | " | 1 | 8 |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

### PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

| | Cash. | Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. | Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic | 780 | 73 0 | 38 12 |
| BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in | 985 | 92 0 | 48 12 |
| BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in | 1,100 | 101 12 | 54 0 |
| ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in. | 985 | 92 0 | 48 12 |
| ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in. | 1,100 | 101 12 | 54 0 |
| ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in. | 1,845 | 172 0 | 91 0 |

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft. | 1,200 | 109 0 | 59 4 |
| SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in | 1,800 | 168 0 | 89 0 |
| BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. | 1,700 | 158 12 | 84 0 |
| BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. | 1,850 | 172 4 | 91 8 |
| ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in. | 2,100 | 196 0 | 103 12 |

EXTRAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands | Rs. 30 | Woollen Cover | Rs. 15-0 |
| " " Uprights | " 25 | | |
| Revolving Piano Stool | " 18 | Set of Insulators | " 4-8 |

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ltd., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

### DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cure | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| Folders or Place-Nez | 50 | 24 | 13 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajil Street, Chunkla Road. They make and always have for Immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

### A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... ... £ 1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

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NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our customers that from THIS DAY we have TRANSFERED our AGENCY to Messrs. V. FUCILE & Co., below Bombay Club to whom all ORDERS for our Cigarettes should be sent.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
Cigarette Manufacturers of Aden.

75, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

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TO LET
EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT BUSINESS PREMISES.

HAVING PURCHASED the splendid business premises of Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., adjoining our own on the Mount Road, Madras, and having put same in first class repair we now offer them for RENT.

The business premises comprise 3 large Halls and a separate front Room, the whole forming one of the finest sets of Show Rooms in India. Previous to Mr. Deschamps displayed his stock of Carriages in which he did a magnificent trade up to the time of his retirement.

There is undoubtedly a grand opening for a first class coach building firm in Madras.

The premises further comprise

1st. A large first class Family Residence with Garden.
2nd. A small Residential Bungalow.
3rd. An extensive Compound with a large hall and workshops.

The premises can be rented as a whole or in portions to suit approved tenants,

APPLY TO
WRENN, BENNETT AND CO.,
MADRAS.

---

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THACKER TRICUMDAS MULJI late of Bombay Hindoo Bhattia Inhabitant, deceased.

1. THACKER GIRDHUR JAITHABHAI of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Bhat Bazar.
2. MEHTAJI PRANGOVIND SHIVPRASAD also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Petitioners
Fotul Wady Second Lane and 2. SHAH CHAGAN WALJI also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at or near Bhooleshwar, three of the Surviving Executors named in the said Will

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 12th day of July, 1901.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

---

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

---

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

---

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Reserve Fund | ,, | 12,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | ,, | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| ,, 1 Year | 5 ,, |
| ,, 6 Months | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 3 Months | 4 ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 10th July, 1901.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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JOHN WALTER }

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| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo. | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar. | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
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| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
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MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Tientsin. |
| Colombo. | Soerabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | | |

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F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... ,, | 8,310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

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| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN. | Ay. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
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| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
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| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
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| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
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| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
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| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Germany. |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

---

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

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THE
# BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears,* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
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| Quarterly | ,, 13 | Quarterly | ,, 15 |
| Monthly | ,, 5 | Monthly | ,, 5 |

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| Quarterly | ,, 16 | Quarterly | ,, 18 |
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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 1 |
| Second do. | ,, 0-8 |
| Third do. | ,, 0-6 |
| Fourth and succeeding Insertions | As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines. |

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | ,, 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | As. 8 per line |
| Second do | ,, 4½ |
| Third do | ,, 2½ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 | Half-yearly | ,, 7-8 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 | Quarterly | ,, 3-12 |

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 6 |
| Quarterly | ,, 3 |

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | ,, |
| Quarterly | ,, |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
### TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 650 Tons of TEAK PLANKING, five inches thick. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Engineer,

Ballard Road, Bombay, 11th July, 1901.


### NO MORE ICE!
### A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each; including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.


### THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

### THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Dock Section. The salary is fixed at Rs. 750 with free quarters but without any other allowances.

An engagement will be made for three years and on the expiration of that period if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners the period of engagement will in such case be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Applicants must possess good experience of the working of traffic on Railways in India and will be required to pass a medical examination.

The officer holding the post of District Traffic Superintendent, Dock Section, will rank with the officers in the superior grades of the Commissioners' service, and be eligible for promotion to the better paid appointments on the staff.

Applications will be received by the Secretary up to FRIDAY, 26th July.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.


### THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS
OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform outturn and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks Intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which indentors may desire.

Orders can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

### Rs. 5,000
### DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, olling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

| | PRIZES. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | ... ... ... ... | 250 |
| 2 Prizes Rs. 125 each | ... ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. „ 100 „ | ... ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. „ 75 „ | ... ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. „ 50 „ | ... ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. „ 25 „ | ... ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. „ 10 „ | ... ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. „ 5 „ | ... ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. „ 1 „ | ... ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | Total ... | 5,000 |

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

### GENUINE FIRST CLASS
## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 14.

Imports of treasure into Bombay on Saturday, 13th July. ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | 70,800 |
| Silver Bullion | 7,48,049 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 13th July 1901 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,336 | bales. |
| Wheat | 2,589 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,302 | „ |
| Rapeseed | 2,132 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 25 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 621 | „ |
| Groundnuts | Nil | „ |
| Castorseed | 731 | „ |
| Rice | 954 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 318 | „ |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 15, EXCHANGE.

The market is steady at current quotations with but little business reported. Some small amounts of Bank Demand were given at 1s 3 29-32d for the mail against cover, but the rate is not quoted to-day. A few bills have been placed at our quotations, but the total volume of busine s reported is on a very small scale.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. and Demand | 1s. 3 7-8d |
| 3 months' sight credits | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do „ „ Francs | 168 3-4 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong | 143 |
| Do. Shanghai | 126 |
| Do. Japan | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is a slight set back in Rupee Paper to-day and business is slack after the free transactions at the end of last week. The continued fall in Consols, advised from London, is attracting attention, and no decisive cause is assigned for the heavy decline which has lately taken place. The local market opened to-day at 96 for cash and 95-15 for account, the closing rates being 95-14 and 95-13 respectively. Calcutta is also easier to-day.

FREIGHT.

There is a slightly, better enquiry from shippers to-day for August shipment, but at rates which sellers are unwilling to accept, in consequence of the steady tone adopted by owners. The buyers offer 14s. 6d. while sellers' rates are 15s, for August, and no business of importance has resulted. Measurement has been booked at 16s. 6d. Liverpool, 15s. 6d. Antwerp and 15s. Hamburg, July shipment.

SEEDS.

This market is practically closed on account of a Hindoo holiday. Bold Linseed was sold yesterday at Rs. 10.

COTTON.

The market is steady with a slightly increased enquiry from exporters and local Mills for the finer qualities of Cotton now in stock. To-day sales are estimated at 2,500 Bales and prices are Rs. 1 to 2 higher.

The Sutta Market is firm. We quote :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals Fully Good | Rs. 109 15-25th | January 1902 |
| Khandeish „ | ... Rs. 174 | do. |
| Broach M G Good | ... Rs. 209 15-25th | March 1902 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 13th July, 1901, as compared with the statement of the 6th July :—

| LIABILITIES | July 6. Rs. | July 13. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 75,00,000 | 75,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 47,00,388 | 47,00,326 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 27,15,8.6 | 39,77,810 |
| Other Deposits | 4,96,10,716 | 5,10,07,683 |
| Post Bills | 9,329 | 11,931 |
| Credits undrawn | 15,75,939 | 15,10,473 |
| Rs... | 7,61,12,298 | 7,87,07,928 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 94,05,313 | 94,02,401 |
| Other authorised Securities | 13,6?,112 | 16,56,765 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 64,58,252 | 59,81,920 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,76,46,026 | 16,820,196 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 1,80,61,110 | 1,81,41,823 |
| Dead Stock | 3,74,754 | 3,74,754 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 17,058 | 16,988 |
| Balance with other Banks | 3,08,093 | 2,85,532 |
| Cash | 2,20,05,550 | 2,6,07,552 |
| Rs, | 7,61,12,298 | 7,8,707,928 |

### LIBEL ACTION.

A LIBEL case arising out of the charge of corruption brought by the Pan-German "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten" against German organs which are not explicitly favourable to the Boers, was tried in Berlin on Friday, June 21. The Berlin correspondent of the Leipzig journal wrote an article last December, in which he asserted that the De Boers Company in its secret report for the second half of the year 1899 gave an account of a "special fund for purposes of agitation," and that the account contained items "for Cologne, 1,200,000 marks; for Berlin, 7,000,000 marks." In making this alleged revelation, Dr. Liman added, "Of course these cities are not in Africa, but in Germany. Commentary is superfluous." The "Cologne Gazette, regarded Dr. Liman's article as a reflection upon itself, but as the language of the article was too vague to furnish foundation for an action at law the Rhenish organ had to content itself with a vigorous reply and an attack on Dr. Liman in its own columns. This attack formed the subject of the libel action, which was instituted by Dr. Liman against the former editor of the "Cologne Gazette," Dr. August Schmits, and the sub-editor, Dr. von Loock. The verdict of the Court was that two articles which had appeared in the "Cologne Gazette" were insulting to Dr. Liman. On the other hand, it could not be proved that Dr. Liman's general charges of corruption were specifically levelled at the "Cologne Gazette" or that the particular accusations brought against its Pretoria correspondent reflected upon that journal itself. The Court expressly declared that there was no evidence that the "Cologne Gazette" had been bribed or that it had adopted an attitude of hostility to the Boers in consequence of the receipt of money. Dr. Schmits was sentenced to a fine of 100 marks or ten days' imprisonment and Dr. von Loock to a fine of 200 marks or 20 days' imprisonment for insulting Dr. Liman.

The foundation-stone of a "Bismarck column" to be erected by the students of Germany near Friedrichsruh was laid on Friday in the presence of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who delivered a speech on the political principles of his father.

A large number of the members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers arrived in Berlin on Monday, where they were the guests of the Allgemeine Elektricitatsgesellschaft, and of the firm of Siemens and Halske. The festivities culminated on Wednesday by a banquet at the restaurant of the Zoological Gardens. The chief feature of the proceedings was the speech in which the new Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Moller, proposed the united toasts of the Emperor William and King Edward. Herr Moller, who received his commercial education nearly 40 years ago in Liverpool and London, compared the special characteristics of the commercial spirit in England and in Germany. The English had advanced from experiment to experiment and had at last reaped the fruits of being the most practical European nation. The Germans, on the other hand, had begun by excessive devotion to theory; but in time they too had become practical, and they were now reaping the benefit of their experience as well as of their intelligence. In the days when he himself resided in England the English were first in commerce and industry and other nations were nowhere. Now things had been to some extent equalized, and he ventured to say that it would not be altogether to the disadvantage of England that prosperity should not be her exclusive possession, for excessive national prosperity was not an unmixed blessing.

The North-German Lloyd has placed orders for six new double-screw vessels of between 7,000 tons and 8,000 tons. Two of the steamers will be built by the Vulcan Yard at Stettin, two by the firm of Teeklenborg at Geestemunde, and two by the Schichau works at Danzig.

The conference which has been held in Berlin to consider the best means of securing uniformity in the spelling of German words specially concluded its labours. The members who included representatives of the Austrian as well as of the German Imperial Government and of the Governments of the more important Federal States, were of the unanimous opinion that as little change as possible should be made in the Pottkamer (new Prussian) orthography in order to secure its acceptance by the other German Federal States and by Austria. The only change recommended was that the superfluous "h" should be dropped in the spelling of words like "Thur" and "Thor." In particular, the conference was of the opinion that the use of capital letters should be retained as at present.


POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 11-49m., 11-41s. Low water, 4-48m., 5-44s.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
POLO,—The ground will not be reserved

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P. M. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting.):—

March.....With Flying Colours.....Unrath
Overture ...Die Irrthart Um's Gluck ...Suppe
Selection ...Coster Songs.....A Chevalier
Waltz .....Sawlina Tole .....Waldteufel
Mazurka ...Foglie D'Autonno .....Passaro
Polka.....Fout a la Jole.....Fahrbach
GOD SAVE THE KING.

A CRIMINAL LUNATIC HANGS HIMSELF.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, regarding the death of Bhikhari Ahmedkhan, a criminal lunatic, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was admitted into the asylum on the 7th January 1894 under orders of Government. He had been in good health. He was violent and subject to relapses with lucid intervals of almost complete sanity. On Saturday morning, Atmaram Jalloo, a night watchman, while on his rounds, noticed the deceased hanging with a rope, one end of which was tied to one of the iron bars of the window of the cell and the other was fastened round his neck. Life was extinct, death being due to strangulation. During last month, deceased had been in a sound state of mind. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Koondlick Rama, a labourer, aged thirty years, who resided at Falkland Road. The deceased had been for some days past engaged at a house in course of construction at Dongree Bazaar. On Sunday last, Koondlick along with another labourer was hoisting up a large stone in a sling up the building, when about twenty-four feet from the ground, the stone slipped from the sling and fell. The sling having lost its burden, the deceased and the other labourer who were hauling it up, lost their balance and fell on their back. The deceased fell on a quantity of stone trimmings and sustained a large wound to his head. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died shortly after admission, the cause of death being fracture of the skull. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

BATHING FATALITY.—At the Baboola Tank, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry touching the deaths of Abdool Hosein Abdoola and Abdool Hoosein Hassanli, both Mahomedan boys, aged ten and twelve years respectively. On Sunday afternoon the first deceased in company of the second, who was his servant, went to bathe in the Baboola Tank. Having taken their bath, they were coming up the steps when the first deceased slipped and fell into deep water. The servant at once jumped in and went to his rescue, but was seized by the boy and being unable to free himself, they both sank. The police were informed and they dragged the tank and recovered the bodies of the two deceased. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague, Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Kharn Talao and Kumbharwada | 7 | 1 | 21 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 2 | 31 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hor. tale | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 11 | 19 | 115 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 96,55? | 80,724 | |
| Same date last year | 28 | 13 | 175 |

### STATE TRIAL IN FRANCE.

THE trial of Count de Lur-Saluces on a charge of treason began on Monday (June 24) in Paris before the Senate sitting as a High Court. The defendant was interrogated, or rather he delivered a speech. He said that the only thing he regretted was not having succeeded in overturning the Republic, for there were times when an attempt to change the form of Government was the most sacred of duties, and this was the case at the time of the Dreyfus trial. For years the Fatherland had been insulted with impunity in the streets, the red rag had been paraded, while the army had been disorganized. This mischievous work was still going on, and strikes were constantly happening, while it was the gendarmes, not the agitators, who were prosecuted. Belonging to a race of soldiers and having served 25 years in the army, he had naturally combated the authors of this great mischief to his country. The charge against him proved that he had not failed in his duty, and he was proud to appear there. He had gone into exile in order to choose the proper moment to present himself. He claimed the entire responsibility for his acts. A Government which constantly glorified revolt was not entitled to invoke the law to punish revolt. He was a Royalist, and Royalists might be punished, but they would not bow the head or stoop to the repentance which the Prime Minister had declared essential to pardon. As for the Senators, they were not Judges, but political adversaries, and if he were punished it would be by might, not by right.

The President then began putting questions, but the defendant refused to reply.

Several witnesses—among them General Zurlinden—were examined and the Public Prosecutor began his address to the Court.

The accused was found guilty with extenuating circumstances, and was sentenced to five years, banishment.

### THAT "LITTLE DISH."

How we do like a little dish of something nice served up hot!

Charles Lamb would have sold his shirt for a tender suckling pig done to a turn. Doctor Johnson used to say that a dish of tea was the most fragrant of life's beverages. "Why, what am I a-thinking of, I shall forget my own name next," said To by Veck, "It's tripe—the best tripe ever stewed." And his daughter Meg smilingly gave him the basket, in which reposed a hot steaming dish of his favourite meat.

"My wife prepared nice, dainty little dishes to tempt my appetite," said Mr. Henry White, of that beautiful Devon town, Torquay, "but somehow I seemed to have lost all inclination for food, and after sitting at the table trying to swallow a little, I used to say to her :—

"It's no use, I can't eat it. You may as well take it away." This sort of thing soon told a tale, for one can't go without food for long without losing strength. Seeing my condition, a friend strongly advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. He said it had cured him, and might do me good.

"My appetite no longer needed coaxing. I could eat well-nigh everything that was put before me. Each dose seemed to give me life and vigour. To-day, no matter what ails me, Seigel's Syrup puts me right.

That "little dish," in fact, is once again the favourite.

"Some three months ago my wife got thoroughly run down. For over a fortnight she could keep nothing on her stomach," Mr. Henry White, when certifying to the truth of this on September 13th, 1900, at his house, 10, Pedford Terroce, Torquay, Devon, does not say what was the matter with his wife.

We know why the "little dish" failed to digest, and we quote the words of the famous phisician to prove it: "In the nervous and irritative form of dispepsia, this is a very prevailing symptom. As is also a sensation of sinking, as if the stomach required food, due to the fact that the food has left the stomach in a half-digested condition."

Who could enjoy a "little dish," when the food could be but half-digested? She was troubled a good deal with wind and seemed to be losing her strength. I fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Holloway's Drug Stores, and she commenced taking it. In a short time she was quite well again. H'm, some men would now sell their shirt, for a bottle of this remedy.

This essay, then, upon "little dishes" proves that while man and woman can in no wise always relish that favourite dish, yet a cure is ready to hand. One that has served men and women alike for more than the past thirty years.

### THE BOMBAY WATER QUESTION.
### THE EXECUTIVE AND THE WATER ENGINEERS.

THE Municipal Executive Engineer Mr. Murzban has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner his remarks upon the letter of Mr. Fairlie Bruce, Water Engineer in reference to questions in relation to the water supply of the City. After dealing with the questions of defective pressure, deficient filtering area and absence of control, oper the destributions of the Tansa supply, matters which he says "have been under the consideration of the Municipal Executive and the Municipal Corporation long before Mr. Bruce's arrivel in Bombay in the year 1897" Mr. Murzban proceeds :—

I now come to the 12th para. of Mr. Bruce's repor to which the Corporation have drawn the special attention of the Executive. Before proceeding, however, with my remarks on the subjects alluded to in this paragraph, I beg respectfully to express my regret that a letter containing such allegations as those made in that paragraph, should have been sent to the Municipal Commissioner without previous reference to me. The Deputy Engineer sent me a copy of this letter for information on 19th June 1901, after submission to the Municipal Commissioner. It is a strange proceeding that a subordinate officer should send a copy of his letter addressed to a higher authority to his immediate superior officer, for information, in this manner. The allegations and the statements in the paragraph under review are so indefinite that I find it difficult to deal with them satisfactorily, but as far as I can see, Mr. Bruce complains,

(a) That his administration has been hampered by vacancies in his staff being sometimes kept unfilled, for months, that promotion by seniority, irrespective of the fitness of the men for the class of work required by him, has unduly handicapped his efforts at the improvement of his staff, and see that his "objection to the practice has aroused a veiled hostility which has militated against efficient working."

20. It may be stated that certain vacancies did remain unfilled for some time, owing to and order of the Municipal Commissioner, that before certain vacancies were filled up, a list showing the seniority of the different employes of the Municipality should be prepared. The preparation of this list occupied a considerable time, as references and cross references had to be made to the subordinate branches of this Department, the Chief Accountant and the Municipal Commissioner, but I may state that the inconvenience crused on this account was not confined to the Water branch only. It affected the other branches of my Department also, of which there are no less than six. It was an inconvenience which had to be put up with, as it was unavoidable; but it was not of such a character as to affect the efficient working of any of the branches to any great extent.

21. It may be pointed out that it is not always possible to fill up vacancies directly they occur. The vacancies cannot be filled up until the arrangement proposed by the Heads of the different branches, are considered and receive the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, who, in every case of this nature has the assistance of the Chief Accountant and through whom all matters connected with establishments are forwarded. This I am, in a way, compelled to point out, though it is very painful to do so, that Mr. Bruce, has himself in a measure, contributed to delays in filling up vacancies by proposing measures, which could not, in the interest of the service be accepted. He has proposed the appointment of outsiders in preference to qualified men of long standing in the Municipality, and in one case he had recommended for the post of Inpecter on a salary of Rs. 135 per mensem, a man who was formerly employed in this Municipality, as a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 45 per month, and had left that service to better himself and regarding whose qualifications Mr. Bruce had no personal knowledge. In this case, the Municipal Commissioner negatived the appointment of an outsider, in preference to capable men already in the service. Notwithstanding this decision of the Commissioner, the same individual was proposed by Mr. Bruce in the case of three subsequent vacancies. In another case Mr. Bruce recommended a Sub-Inspector on a salary of Rs. 40 to act for an Inspector in supercession of about 50 persons whose claims were placed before him. This was also negatived by the Commissioner. There are other instances of this kind which contributed towards delay in making the appointments, but I do not think it desirable to refer to such cases any further.

The appointment of persons in the different departments of the Municipality above Rs. 2? per month are made by the Municipal Commissioner, after full consideration and inquiry. Had Mr. Harvey been here, I would have been spared the necessity of referring to this part of Bruce's complaint altogether, I may state that in several instances the Municipal Commissioner and myself have endeavoured to meet Mr. Druce's wishes even when we thought that his requirements scarcely justified.

With regard to the change in the hours of high pressure supply by Mr. Cashinath Deoji, the Chief Inspector, Water Works, I may state that this happened while I was on leave and Mr. James was acting for me. The matter was gone into by Mr. Harvey and there is nothing on the records of my Office on this subject. In justice, however, to the Chief Inspector, I attach a copy (accompaniment B) of his explanation which I have obtained from the Deputy Engineer's office, together with that officer's endorsement thereon.

24. I have examined the registers of pressure guages at Chowpati and at Flora Fountain and have made certain enquaries of the Deputy Engineer from which it appears that during the absence of that officer, the hours of supply at high pressure was generally from 5 to 10 in the morning and to 3 to 7 in the afternoon (which hours were obviously convenient to the public). A change was, however, made by the Chief Inspector from 5 to 9 in the morning and 4 to 7 in the afternoon with an addition, subsequently of about 2 hours after 9 p. m. It seems that while Mr. Bruce complains of this change, it has, at the same time maintained by him as he states that "it was found to give satisfaction." I may state, in passing, that the former supply was affected during Mr. Bruce's absence, by admitting Tansa water in the Malabar Hill Reservoir through the outlet main. This has noc been reverted to.

As regards the breakage of the two svice valves, I may state that only the spindles of the valves were broken. Accidents of this nature do frequently happen, and the records will show that in previous years also, spindles were broken and had to be renewed. On such large water works as we have in Bombay, accidents must take place. Even during Mr. Bruce's absence, on leave, one of the most serious accidents took place on the Tansa Duct. During the same period, a burst also occurred on the 24 Tulsi main at the junction of Clerk Road and Hornby Vellard which necessitated the stoppage of the Tulsi supply into the Malabar Hill Reservior for nearly 30 hours, and also an accident to the 24 Vehar main near Bhoiwada Parel, besides several smaller ones. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, informs me that he has no means at his command, nor is the construction of the water works such as to enable him to fix responsibility for misdemeanour or disloyalty on any one save the Chief Inspector and on the sluicemen, in the cases above referred to. Mr. Cashinath Deoji, the Chief Inspector, is an old servant of the Municipality, having entered the service in the year 1897, He was specially selected from the staff of Inspectors about 3 years ago, in preference to other menby Mr. Tomlinson, and, as far as I remember, this is the first instance in which a complaint against him has been received in my office. Mr. Cashinath has attained the highest rank possible in the department, the only higher appointment being that of Assistant Engineer, to which he cannot aspire, not being an Engineer, and the question of promotion by seniority, irrespective of fitness, to which reference is made by Mr. Bruce, could not, in my opinion, have prompted him to do anything improper, knowing well enough that such conduct would render him liable to dismisssl. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to state that it is a pity that Mr. Bruce should have addressed the letter under consideration to the Commissioner before he was called upon by the Corporation to answer to specific charges.

### PLAGUE INOCULATION.

STATEMENT showing the number of doses of Plague Vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, 12th July :—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS.
11-7-01—Messrs W. E Smith and Co ..... 120
COLOMBO (Ceylon).
11-7-01—Colonial Secretary ..... 503
BRITISH EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.
ZANZIBAR,
11-7-01—Alfred Henry Spuerior, Esq L R C P., London Medical Officer in charge Plague Observation Station Zanzibar ..... 1,002
11-7-01—Medical Department Office of Agent General Trinidad (West Indies). ..... 122
ADELAIDE (South Australia)
11-7-01—Chief Secretary ..... 104
Total sent out during the week under Report ..... 1,831
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above ..... 3,62,218
Total sent out up-to 31st December 1900 ... 20,36,549
Grand Total 23,59,619


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### THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Okhla, Captain A. Steven, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta experienced heavy monsoon and sea in the southern part of the Bay of Bengal and moderate monsoon on the Malabar coast,

The s. s. Venus, Captain J. Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and moderate to strong wind with squalls on the west coast.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 15.

Delhi.—Weather cloudy.
Jubbulpore.—Weather fine.

JULY 14.

Bhatinda.—Raining slightly throughout the districts.

JULY 15.

Bhatinda.—Weather fine. Light winds are blowing from the South-East.
Secunderabad.—Weather cloudy.

JULY 14.

Kampti.—Weather fine

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Monday:— The conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay and the winds are in consequence irregular on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts. The depression in Bengal has not intensified and rain has decreased temporarily in North East India. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Mergui and Srugor island have received three inches, Moulmein and Diamond island two, Chaibassa and Allahabad one. The pressure changes on the west coast and in North West India are small and unimportant. Winds are not quite so regular to-day on the west coast and rain is light in the Konkan. The Arabian sea current has given only a few light showers in the interior of the peninsula, Calicut has received two inches; Cochin, Mangaiar and Mercare one. The pressure conditions in Northern India continue improbable for easterly winds and consequently for an extension of the bay current in the Gangetic plain. The decrease in rainfall in Bengal is probably only temporary due to low pressure conditions at the head of the bay and deflection of the monsoon winds from Bengal coast, but as the low pressure area crosses the coast winds will resume their normal directions and rain will increase. The arabian sea current is apparently decreasing in strength and rain given by it during the day will probably be comparatively light and confined chiefly to west coast districts. It may given local showers in the West Himalayas and sub montane districts

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 47 84 | 37 91 | 41 27 | 37 20 |
| Monday 15th July | 00 05 | 00 10 | 00 01 | 00 2? |
| Total | 47 89 | 38 01 | 41 28 | 37 43 |
| Total fall to July 15, 1900 | 32 15 | 30 64 | 30 50 | 31 03 |
| Total fall to July 15, 1899 | 22 64 | 23 98 | 29 17 | 26 22 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. 13th to 6 a.m. 14th)

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Sunday, 14th July | 0 | 75 |
| Monday 15th July | 0 | 23 |

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH JULY 1901.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda—Showery. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Multan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Amraoti—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavanagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Continues clohdy. Looks like rain. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Cantinues cloudy with slight dizzle. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hubli.—Cloudly, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cloudly, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Goa, Karwar, Jacobabad and Delhi, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj, Neemuch and Belgaum, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces and at Surat and Malegaon. The minimum is 7° in excess at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 110,° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudly to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut, at Mangalore and under an inch at Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Rajkot, Khandva, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Caddapah and Madras.

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## HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

305-00—Payne G S and M—Kastoor Hindoo and another vs Kesirbari and others—Part heard.
189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
681-00—Mehr H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dowjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

632-00—In person—Ameerchund and Veerju and others vs Lalju Chawaram—Part heard.
255 00—Mansukhlal D and J—Patel Manecklal Motilal vs Pestonjee H Bomonjee Wadia and others.
877-00—Payne G S and M—Kanajee Veijee and others vs Gomajee Tolajee—Captain and V.
66-01—Mansukhlal D and J—Gordhandas Soondarjas and others vs Narantha Thakoreshi and others—Pestonjee R and K.
109-01—Cragu L and O—Isabel M Bryan vs A C Caron.
172-01—D D Pomer—Annajee Ramjee Mistry vs Sakharam Talyabhai Mistry and others.
176-01—Unwala and P—Abdoolally Karimbhoy vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and others—Matubhai J and M.
212-01—Pestonjee R and K—Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy vs Nagjee Motichund and others—Crawford and Co.
300 01—Payne G S and M—Bansidhar Budridas vs Budri Naron Ganesh.
303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamonrao Shamrao and others vs Balkrishna Harichund and others—MR P Mehta.
308-01—In person—Dewkurumdas Nanukram and another vs Luchhmondas Chhotilall.
327-01—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdula Dharamsey vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Framjee and D.
313-01—Tyabji D and Co—Payabhai Tulsidas vs Vithaldas Khetoy and others.
318-01—Thakurdas and Co—Abdulla Hoosein vs Pir Mahomed Ebrahim.
334-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bomonjee Motabhoy Patel vs Jadowjee Purmanand and another.
356-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Wallubai widow and another vs Jankibai and others.
359 01—Daftary and F—Dulabdas Harichand vs Budrcodin Abdoola Koor.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
24-00—Mulla and M—Khatizabai vs Fatmabai and others—Tyabjee D and Co and S and M.
45-01—In person—Mohammali Sherali vs Zakerali Chotekhan and others.
19 01—In person—Peerajee Bhawla vs Heball Balu Smitham and B and N.
25-01—In person—Goman Jadowjee vs Huriram Bhimjee and others.
Long Causes.
519-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponment.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359 00—Matoubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
521-00—Daphtary and F—Maloolchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.
13-582-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Mody—Tyabjee D and Co.
46 01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivlubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakhatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-92—Khunderao S—Tarmukhrai Ramanimal and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,03,000 | 2,05,000 | 4,000 | 3,18,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 231 | 444 | 9 | 689 |
| For previous 24 weeks of half-year | 26,61,961 | 53,63,503 | 78,644 | 88,07,111 |
| Total for 25 weeks | 27,73,961 | 61,68,503 | 82,644 | 89,25,111 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 90,059 | 2,87,165 | 1,057 | 3,78,902 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 197 | 623 | 2 | 822 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 25,11,763 | 71,22,908 | 26,575 | 96,61,245 |

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 60,902
Decrease to date ..... ,,7,3 6,134

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,35,000 | 3,90,000 | 7,000 | 5,32,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 82 | 231 | 4 | 317 |
| For previous 24 weeks of half-year | 30,78,413 | 99,58,817 | 1,26,600 | 1,31,63,850 |
| Total for 25 weeks... | 32,13,413 | 1,03,38,817 | 1,33,620 | 1,31,85,850 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,17,594 | 4,50,271 | 4,331 | 6,12,198 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 71 | 293 | 3 | 374 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 28,05,437 | 1,19,32,123 | 1,18,996 | 1,48,56,556 |

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 90,198
Decrease to date..... .. 11,70,706

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STOWELL—July 4, at Ellerslie Villa Simla, the wife of Charles J Stowell, Postal Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLUNT—July 2, in Rangoon General Hospital, Burmah, from abscess on the liver followed by meningenitis, Robert Allen Blunt, of the Kunlon-Mandalay Railway, aged 36 years and 7 months.

TURNER—July 10, at Simla, Arthur Edward Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, eldest son of E J Turner, Esq., of Sunnyside, Winchester, aged 29 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1901.

## THE NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BROADWOOD'S "coup" at Reitz is the most satisfactory item of news we have received from South Africa for some time past. We have been so frequently surprised, and surprised the enemy so seldom that the intimation comes as a pleasant relief. It was several times reported that ex-president Steyn and those whom he considered his ministers were with De Wet, but it transpired that they were resting at Reitz which Mr. Steyn was pleased to denominate his capital. Mr. Steyn's brother and all the State papers are now in custody, but the ex-president is reported to have made a precipitate and undignified retreat in his shirt-sleeves—surely a highly inappropriate costume for one who was educated in England, is a Barrister of the Inner Temple and is supposed to be the most polished of latter day Boers, not excepting Dr. Leyds. De Wet will doubtless have a change of raiment for him if he succeeds in eluding capture and gets back to camp. He would have accompanied Mr. Kruger had he been permitted to by his followers. But they wished one of the presidents to remain and refused him leave, believing probably that he would overstay that leave as his confrere had already done. His feelings towards the other ex-president at the present moment it is not possible adequately to gauge; but it is not improbable that the language he will use to express them will be even more pungent than that the "Daily News" thought fit to employ last week when it described the ex-President and his entourage as "contemptible exiles safely intriguing beyond the reach of the guns." The result of his inevitable conference with De Wet in view of the recent development may be to lead that general to a less heroic and more worldly wise opinion of the situation and as to the prudent course to adopt. The rebel who has been hanged is probably Cloete, not Coetze, who was captured and carried off to Cradock when Malan's commando was dispersed, after he had been wounded and disabled. Rebels are now being treated with a severity which may effectually put a stop to further treasonable offences. General French, it is gratifying to learn, is arranging another extensive sweep from Graaf Reinet in the hope of driving the invaders out of Cape Colony and confining the scene of operations to the north of the Orange River.

THE BONNET MILLIONS.

A Home contemporary publishes the interesting particulars of a claim made by a family of French working people to a vast fortune as heirs of certain Frenchmen who amassed great riches in India. It is one of the strangest and most sensational claims, both in the extent of the wealth at issue and the circumstances of the persons who make it, that has ever been put forward. In truth it reads like a fable of the wealth of Ind, for the story concerns millions which by the ordinary laws of accumulation should now be immensely greater than Carnegie's. There are probably not many persons in this country, outside a few officials, who know anything about the Bonnet millions, but as the claimants are desirous of obtaining access to certain documents some persons in India may find it worth while to give some attention to the subject. The facts as put forward by the heirs are that about 1730 certain Frenchmen of the name of Bonnet, natives of the old province of Franche Comte, left France to go abroad. They came to India and when they died each left considerable wealth. About the year 1830 Lord Douglas who was British Ambassador in France issued a circular requesting the heirs of a certain Bonnet of Franche Comte to put forward their claims to his fortune. A number of families presented themselves but on account of deficiencies in genealogy their claims were rejected. Thirteen years later, in 1843, one M. Boulanger acting as proxy for the claimants, began a suit against the directors of the East India Company who held the Bonnet wealth. Having obtained permission to examine the Company's books he found one old and mutilated ledger relating to the property of Francois Claude Bonnet. There was, however, a remarkable sequel to this discovery. The ledger was sequestered and Boulanger who had been given sixty days in which to make his inquiries disappeared on the tenth day. He was not found until three years afterwards when he absolutely refused to give any information on the subject of the Bonnet millions. Thereafter Count O'Gorman of Toulouse was appointed proxy and tried to resume the action begun by Boulanger. He was, however, informed that before he could proceed on any claim to the fortune he would have to produce a certificate of Bonnet's death. In the first instance such a formality had not been required. Aided by a clerk in the India House the Count in 1860 managed to get access to a book belonging to the Company from which he learned that Claude Francois Bonnet had left four millions sterling and another Bonnet no less a sum than fifteen millions sterling. At the same time he took note of the death certificates relating to three persons named Bonnet who died, respectively, at Dacca, Jessore and Calcutta.

It is further stated that there exists at the India Office a book of claims relating to this inheritance in which occur the names of the Duke of Wellington and the Prince de Polignac, a former French Ambassador in London. The Ambassador in a letter to his relative, the Duchess Grammont, states that a succession had been opened in England by one Bonnet of Franche Comte and the Duke of Wellington declared that within his knowledge three brothers named Bonnet of Franche Comte, planters and owners of privateers, left enormous riches in India, which had been concentrated in the hands of one who survived the two others. It is considered probable that by a treaty between the British and French Governments at the dissolution of "John Company" the fortune was distributed between the two countries at the end of the statutory period, to the detriment of the heirs. The French Government, however, now denies all knowledge of the Bonnets having lived in India though the "Journal Officiel" has given positive information on the subject. The present claim is against the British Government and the English paper which gives the particulars and whose aid has been sought by the person acting as proxy for the existing heirs states that it is known that towards 1834 the British Admiralty sent a letter to John Louis Bonnet of Verdun informing him that an important inheritance had fallen to him from relatives deceased in India. There is also in existence a letter from a Secretary of the Indian Government, dated 20th December 1890, stating that the succession of Jean Bonnet who died in Bengal had never been claimed. It is further stated that in 1886 an Indian official visited Paris and offered £2,000 to one of the heirs for permission to take up the case, but the offer being declined, the official returned to India. Subsequently he was invited to pursue his proposal and then replied that he would require large sums before starting for the loosening of tied tongues. This suggests the interesting query of what has become of the Bonnet millions. To pursue their suit for restitution the claimants ask for help in securing the advertisement of Lord Douglas summoning the heirs of Bonnet, published between 1830 and 1834; copy of the letter sent by the British Admiralty about 1834 to John Louis Bonnet of Verdun; trace of the book at the India Office referring to the succession; and trace of official publications of the Bengal Government having reference to the matter. The nineteen millions sterling if they have not been absolutely eaten up in some mysterious way should have increased to an immensely fabulous amount by this time; but it is doubtful if at this date the heirs will be able to establish their claims.

THE LIBEL ON THE KING.

THE Australian mail yesterday brought long reports of the debate in the Victorian Assembly, which led to the expulsion of one of its members for reproducing the "Irish People's" libel on the King, in his paper the "Tocsin." It appears that the matter was the subject of an excited discussion, an account of which we publish in another column. The Premier drew the attention of the House to the matter and remarked that he did not hesitate to say it was a subterfuge to claim that it was done in the interests of the freedom of the press. Its object was to circulate and spread this libel, which no other journal in the British Empire had even attempted to do. Australia takes pretty much the same view of the offence as America did when the "New York Sun" the most friendly of all American papers to the Irish National party gave its opinion that the Irish cause was not helped but hindered and warned its Dublin friends that there was no American sympathy for "the publisher of so foul and wanton an attack, constituting as it does a violation of all public decency." The "Sun" declared that even in America a paper containing a criminal libel, as this was, might be seized by order of a magistrate, or even by the police, without warrant, on the ground that by its circulation a crime was committed. The Melbourne Premier promptly gave Mr. Findley, the offending publisher, who was also a member of the Legislative Assembly, notice to be in his place in the House on the following day. In Australia it is not competent for the Government to seize a paper, but the newsagents refused to sell it. The Colonial Secretary, was therefore consulted, but the right honourable gentleman's reply was not communicated to the House. The Premier called upon Mr. Findley to make whatever statement he might desire. The procedure was essentially colonial in character. In England an accused member would appear at the Bar of the House and be directed as to what he should do by the Speaker. But Mr. Findley who might have refused to admit the right of the Premier to demand an explanation, stated that the "Toscin" newspaper made no charges against his Majesty the King. On the contrary, it condemned those made by the "Irish People," characterised them as sheer abusiveness and urged that because of their sheer abusiveness an illegal and unconstitutional act had been resorted to in order to suppress that paper. He admitted that in the eyes of the law he was responsible for what appeared in that journal, but since his election to Parliament he found that political work took up so much of his time that he could not devote much time to the newspaper. He had on two or three occasions been away for a considerable time, and during his absence many things—at least some few things—had appeared in that paper with which he totally disagreed. The House, therefore, gave him more leisure to devote to journalism, for on the motion of the Premier the House passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Findley was guilty of disloyalty to the King, had committed an act discreditable to the honour of Parliament and that he therefore be expelled the House. Had Mr. Findely made an earnest disclaimer of the criminal offence which his journal had committed it would have saved the situation. But he made what was at best a very lame explanation and the Melbourne Press, which approves the action of the House, expresses regret that it was not possible under the existing law permanently to suppress the offending journal.

AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

THE strike among the men employed by the Steel Corporation was longer in coming than many of the men's advisers thought wise. The New York commercial journal the other day in its blast furnace returns showed that the May production had increased from 301,125 tons per week to 314,505 tons per week, or about equal to 16,328,000 tons a year, while stocks decreased during May about 30,000 tons, the apparent consumption being at the rate of about 17,000,000 tons a year. A few days ago the United States Steel Corporation bought in two or three days 60,000 to 70,000 tons of Bessemer iron for June and July delivery. Deals were reported to be on for additional iron and it was expected that the steel combine would buy fully 200,000 tons or more before June was out. These purchases of iron were said to have done much toward strengthening the whole iron and steel market for the last half of the year. The price of shares went up and it seemed as though the trusts were to have things all their own way. But towards the end of June the demand for steel and iron had declined somewhat and the strike, which might have put money into the men's pockets a month ago, is a tactical error at the moment, especially as all market reports showed that prices were bound to drop in July there being comparatively few orders to fill after old contracts were completed.

THE CHINESE COURT.

AT the request of Li Hung Chang foreign troops are to be removed from the Imperial Palaces and Temples within the next month. Preparations are being made, it is said, for the return of the Emperor. This would appear as though the idea of making Kai-fung the capital had been abandoned and after all the Court will return to Peking. It would be premature, however, to say that this is so. It is nevertheless certain, that it will not remain longer at Si-ngan-fu than is absolutely necessary, for as a correspondent has reported the climate does not at all agree with the Empress-Dowager who has suffered throughout her residence at the temporary palace, from a derangement of her digestive organs, and from insomnia ever since her arrival. The Emperor on the other hand has enjoyed better health which would in itself to a Chinese mind be sufficient to urge the Dowager to hurry his return to Peking.

THE MONSOON.

THE MONSOON is again tailing off badly. Practically no rain has fallen since Friday anywhere in Upper India, including the North West Provinces, Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Guzerat, and the greater part of the Central Provinces. The Bay of Bengal current continues to give rain over Bengal and Burma with little in Assam, and showers are reported over the Deccan and South of the Peninsula, but the Arabian Sea current is exceedingly feeble.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Plassy, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left Aden at 4 a. m. on the 15th and, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd June 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 331,216 maunds and Rs. 82,165 in the earnings.

MR. H. A. ROSE, Superintendent of Census Operations in the Punjab, is appointed to superintend in the N. W. Province the ethnographical researches ordered by the Government of India in connection with the census.

MR. C. J. HALLIFAX, I. C. S., at present on duty in England as Secretary to the Plague Commission, will relieve Mr. H. A. Casson of the duties of Judicial and General Secretary to the Punjab Government on or about the 10th October.

THE statement traffic on the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st June amounts to Rs. 4,333, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10; the total earnings from 1st January to 1st June shows Rs. 86,489, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 41,193.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st June amounts to Rs. 13,918, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,723, the total earnings from 1st January to 1st June shows Rs. 2,79,162, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 61,519.

DURING the year 1900 there were 84 factories at work in the Madras Presidency, with a total daily average of 32,493 operatives employed, of whom 28,594 were men, 2,416 women, 1,235 boys and 248 girls. There were only 156 accidents, of which 6 were fatal, 32 were serious and 118 were minor accidents.

THE rains of the past week have improved prospects generally as regards famine, but more is needed almost everyw here. There is a drop of 2,107 in the number of persons on relief this week, brought about by a reduction of 12,835 in Native States, whilst there is an increase of 10,723 in British provinces, of which 10,060 occurs in Bombay.

THE Bishop of Madras has issued the following circular:—"Several of the friends of the late Archdeacon Elwes have expressed a wish to join in erecting a memorial to him in the Madras Cathedral. I am sure that there are many both of the clergy and laity in the Diocese who will be glad to take part in paying this tribute to the memory of one who rendered such important services to the Diocese for a period of 30 years and was so greatly respected and loved by all classes of the community. The cost of the proposed Memorial is estimated to amount to about Rs. 1,000. Donations should be made payable to the Reverend the Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, Ootacamund, who will be happy to acknowledge all contributions."

THE gross revenue in 1900 under the Inventions and Designs Act increased by over Rs. 4,000 being Rs. 43,090, against Rs. 38,743 in 1899. This sum was, as usual, made up by fees collected for the continuance of privileges and filing of specifications.

THE Tuticorin Municipal Council proposes to carry out a scheme for the improvement of the water supply of the town, which it is estimated will cost Rs. 1,15,000. The Council has applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 50,000 to assist it in carrying out the work. For a similar purpose, the Cocanada Municipality has applied for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 22,750 in the open market.

DURING the month of June the following additions to the open mileage of Indian railways have been made:—On the Burma Railway from Nawnghkio to Hsipaw, 53 1-4 miles; on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from the right bank of the Cossye river to Midnapur, three miles; and on the Petlad-Cambay Railway from Petlad to Cambay, 19 1-4 miles—total 75 1-2 miles.

THE band of international bank forgers, who for three years carried on extensive operations in Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, and even in Brazil, and whose trial has been in progress at Naples, for a month past, have at last been sentenced. There were fifty-two prisoners; nine were acquitted and the rest were sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating about 300 years.

A FURTHER considerable fall is shown by the weekly report of plague in the province dated the 11th instant. In Jullundur district the figures have fallen from 52 cases and 29 deaths in 19 villages to 12 cases and 9 deaths in 10 villages. In Hoshiarpur district 9 cases and 5 deaths in 3 villages are reported—about the same as last week. In Sialkot district there has been a drop from 22 cases and 14 deaths to 4 cases and 2 deaths. The "dark horse" is Gurdaspur district, which for some weeks has submitted no returns at all, and which now reports 40 deaths without giving the number of cases or the number of affected villages. Elsewhere apparently there is no plague.

## SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

### A WEEK OF BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

THE rains have set in here at last, with the quiet downpour that we associate with permanence. Most of the Punjab plains, as I write, are still rainless, but the news, flashed to the Meteorological Department yesterday, to the effect that it has been raining over the whole of the North Western and Central Provinces, as well as in Central India and Rajputana, shows that the burst is a general one. It has come nearly a month later than usual, but the best informed opinion here seems to be that the longer the hot weather is prolonged in Upper India the less the danger of breaks in the rains when the latter eventually come. We may hope, therefore, that the monsoon will now be continuous. To render anything like heavy harvests possible it must also be prolonged into September, to make up for its deficiencies in June. That this will be the case is by no means improbable, though the undoubted lightness of the general rainfall at present causes some uneasiness. The intolerable foreboding of another famine has been lifted from our minds by the termination of the drought and the general tendency here is to look forward hopefully to the future.

Socially, of course, the rains, especially the beginning of them mean a period of suspension. It is a peaceful time when the only thing that is "stirring" is the mist and that stirs so softly that its movement is only perceptible in the valleys. The whole aspect of the Mall is changed. Rickshaws no longer bear down upon you at full gallop, the jhampanies go warily with a careful hoof on the slippery road, and groups of pedestrians emerge vaguely like people in a dream. The world is everywhere shut out, we might be on deck in a Channel fog. Everything drips and grows; this quiet "bursting" of the monsoon is most agreeable—generally it comes with claps and crashes. To return however, to such gaities as there are or have been. The gymkhana of the 6th came off duly, but that of the 13th is likely, I should think, to be postponed. Ardour can be damped even in Simla, and until some form of aquatic sports enter the imagination of young gentlemen chiefly responsible Annandale will be useless in the rains. The inevitable Cafe Chantant is over; it was held this time in aid of the Simla S. P. G. Mission. By an original feature, a number of people came away instructed in the excellent game of Ping-Pong which is already advertised all over the place by the posters of a local firm. It is a capital game for the rains, lends itself to small rooms, ordinary dining tables and tournaments and will inevitably become popular, offering as it does, rather more exercise after dinner than billiards. The over kindly hospitality of Barnes Court was yesterday extended to the children of the station, to whom the Reverend R. Burges gave an address, the Bishop of Lahore presiding. We are still anticipating the concert of the season on Friday, in aid of the Victoria Memorial Fund; we are to have the best of everything then and the Viceroy's Band. Iolanthe is now being booked for, and offers another remark to Simla dinner parties. "Are you going to Iolanthe"? "is now as regular as the soup. In a fortnight it will be "Have you been to "Iolanthe"? Thus the Olympians prattle among themselves; do not imagine loftier themes. The military ones, I have been told, are compelled by the traditions of their former messes to use words of one syllable only, but I do not vouch for this. The next play by the way, is to be "Lady Huntsworth's Experiment" in which we are to have the pleasure of again seeing Mrs. Trevor Tyler in a leading part. Mrs. Tyler returned to Simla last week, looking, I am glad to say, quite fresh and able to cope with the somewhat exacting demands of rehearsals here, absence from which I believe, almost requires a medical certificate.

The Agricultural Banks Conference and the Railway Conference have both completed their sittings here during the past week, and their members have now dispersed. The first, it may be hoped, will result in the extension and systematising of the useful village loan societies already started upon a small scale by Mr. Dupernix in the North-Western Provinces and by Mr. Nicholson in Madras and lead, in due course, to legislation directed to giving such societies the facilities they have long needed for realising their outstandings with promptness and efficiency. The latter has cleared the air very effectually as regards the policy to be followed in extending railway facilities in lower Bengal. It has also relegated the much discussed Calcutta Central Station scheme and the Luff Point coal wharf scheme, to the limbo of undertakings that may possibly be accomplished some day.

The appointment of Mr. Louis Dane to succeed Colonel Deane as Resident of Kashmir, and that of Mr. Justice Stanley to the Chief Justiceship of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have been received here with interest. The Residentship of Kashmir is one of the most coveted plums of the Political Department. The conferring of it, therefore, upon a member of Punjab Commission, at this juncture, is naturally looked upon as of the nature of a readjustment of the balance that was upset when a member of the Political Department was selected to the headship of the new Frontier Province. Mr. Louis Dane is one of the ablest of the Chief Secretaries who have served the Punjab Government. He is looked up to in the province in a very especial manner, and it was a matter of quite exceptional regret when it became known, two years ago, that he was contemplating retirement. He has since been on furlough at home, whence he returns with restored health to his new appointment. His friends used to see in him a future Lieutenant-Governor for the Punjab. There is now every probability that their prognostications may be fulfilled, at least so far as concerns the utilisation of his obviously great administrative abilities in some equivalently considerable appointment. As regards the new Chief Justice of Allahabad, comment is less pronounced. Few here have been acquainted with the painstaking work of Mr. Stanley upon the Calcutta Bench. Those, however, who have had the privilege of knowing him are agreed that he can be relied upon to sustain the dignity of the tribunal over which he is now to preside.

As regards the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I have reason for believing that Sir Macworth Young will remain in office until next spring. His Honour chivalrously desiring to see his province through the troublesome business of the reorganisation, consequent on the partitioning off of the Frontier charge. This necessarily involves an enormous amount of personal work for the Lieutenant-Governor and would be a great burden upon the shoulders of a new comer who had, at the same time, to gather up the reins of the ordinary administration. By March next the new order should be in full working and Sir Mackworth will be able to hand over with the knowledge that he has done all that he can to smooth the way for his successor. Who this successor will be is still matter for speculation. Health permitting his acceptance of the post, the Honourable Mr. Rivaz would be the natural selection. Next in the betting come Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ibbetson. The question, however, is complicated by the fact that in the autumn, the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western provinces will also fall vacant, and that Mr. Ibbetson is said to be in the running for it. There is a somewhat persistent and very natural rumour, however, that Sir Anthony Macdonnell will be asked to stay on to see his new Land Bill into law, and that Mr. Latouche, whose special knowledge of the landed system of the North-Western Provinces would be invaluable in working this measure, will thereafter succeed him. As regards the filling up of the vacancies in the headships of the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, which will also shortly occur an even greater latitude is open to the imagination. It may be noticed, however, that Mr. Fuller and Mr. Smeaton acted when temporary vacancies last occured in Assam and Burma respectively, and that the gentlemen who happened at the time to be officiating as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was selected to take charge of the Central Provinces administration when the permanent Chief Commissioner was away.

For the several Horse Fairs and Shows in the North-West Provinces, Punjab and Baluchistan this year, the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of two special Judging Committees (each composed of 1 Cavalry, 1 Artillery and a Veterinary officer), of which the Deputy Commissioner or Collector of the district in which the Fair or Show is held will be "ex-officio President."

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### CAPTURE OF THE ORANGE RIVER GOVERNMENT.

### BRITISH ADVANCE ON ZEERUST.

### HANGING OF A CAPE REBEL.

### THE CAPTURE AT REITZ.

### NEW TACTICS BY KITCHENER.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that General Broadwood's Brigade has surprised the town of Reitz, capturing the so-called Orange River Government, together with Steyn's brother and all the papers.

Steyn himself escaped in his shirt-sleeves.

General Featherstone's and General Dixon's columns have reached Zeerust after encountering opposition on the way, in which one officer was killed and three officers and 24 men wounded.

The Cape rebel Costze has been publicly executed at Cradock.

LONDON, JULY 15.

General Broadwood took 29 prisoners at Reitz including Generals Wessels, Clouive and Dwarl, three Government Officials.

It is believed that De Wet was among those who escaped.

The "Daily News" understands that Lord Kitchener has proposed to withdraw most of the Infantry, replacing it by mounted forces and abandon a portion of the railway between Capetown and Pretoria concentrating on the Natal Railway.

## THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

No case of plague has occurred at Capetown for the past three days.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

### GENERAL GASELEE LEAVES PEKING.

### WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM THE TEMPLES.

General Gaselee left Peking to-day after a hearty farewell from the German and Japanese Generals and heir Staffs and the members of the British and American Legations.

LiHungChang has requested the withdrawal of the Foreign troops from the Temples and Palaces by the 15th August and the Ministers have acquiesced in this.

Preparations are now being made for the return of the Emperor.

LONDON, JULY 15.

General Creagh accompanies General Gaselee to Weiheiwai and then returns to assume Command at Tientsin.

## STRIKE IN AMERICA.

### SEVENTY THOUSAND HANDS.

The men employed by three of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation in America have been ordered to strike. Over 70,000 men are thus effected.

## TURKEY AND THE PLAGUE.

A Turkish Irade announces the despatch of three Turkish doctors to India to study the plague and the engagement of an Indian specialist.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Plassy, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

## THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

### GENERAL TYLER RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

It is now settled that Major-General Tyler, who has been representing India on the re-armament commission at home will return to India about the 20th September next, to resume his permanent appointment as Inspector-General of Artillery.

## EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

A sharp earthquake occurred here about three this morning.

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

### MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

It is notified that the German Government have decided to prolong until further notice the most favoured nation treatment to subjects and products of Great Britain and its Colonies and possessions except Canada.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Golconda, left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 15th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagnio left Hongkong, for Bombay, on 13th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Srats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 91 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 3-8 |
| Bar Silver | 26 15-16 |

YESTERDAY the Corporation devoted their meeting to electing a member to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of one of the candidates returned at the re-election in Mandvie Ward. After a protracted debate Mr. Mehta carried a motion on which the Corporation proceeded to elect a member. Two candidates were proposed, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandarkar and Professor O. V. Muller and after a somewhat heated discussion Mr. Vandarkar was elected by 34 votes against 13 for Professor Muller.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Dugdale R. A. M. C. has applied to retire.

Brigadier General Proudfoot, Commanding Deesa is granted two month's leave to Simla, Lieutenant Colonel Birdwood, 10th Bombay Infantry, officiating.

The Government of India has approved a grant of eight months' leave at home to Major Townsend of the Ordnance Department.

Estimates are sanctioned amounting to ten thousand rupees for quarters at Aden for the R. E. Officer and native employes in connection with the electrical installation at that port.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 15.—Wyndham, Lieutenant-Bombay, Welch Regimeat, on M. C. from tAhmednagar.

Bomster, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, R. F. A., on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES JULY 15.—Wardington, Captain, Bengal, R. F. A. on leave to England.

Codrington, Lieutenant Bombay Rifle, Irish Regiment, on leave to England.

Kennefick, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Rifle, Irish Regiment, on leave to England.

Stevenson, Colonel Bombay 20th Bombay Infantry on leave to England.

Wyndham, Lieutenant Bombay Welch Regiment, on M. C. to England

Kennedy, Captain Bomcay R. A., on leave to Kunnon.

Abbott, Brigadier-General, Bombay S. C., from leave to Kamptee.

## HOSPITAL MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Ahmednagar on Saturday afternoon with a view to start an institution like the Lady Dufferia Fund. The accompanying, writes a correspondent, is a report of the proceedings :—

Ahmednagar has been so long unfortunate in not having an institution like the Lady Dufferin Fund, but thanks to the sympathetic efforts of H. E. Lady Northcote supported by the local officials as well as no-nofficials the want will be soon filled up. With a view to organise such an institution a public meeting was held in the High School Hall yesterday afternoon. It was a successful a strongly representative and influential meeting. Some missionary ladies also graced it by their presence. The District Judge, Mr. A. Lucas, presided over it. Before beginning the business he read a letter from Khan Bahadur Nusservanjee, expressing his regret for non-attendance on account of ill health and his hearty sympathy with the objects.

The president then called upon Rev. D. R. A. Hume of the American Mission to explain the object for convening the meeting. Dr. Hume addressed the audience in Marathi. He spoke eloquently and gave a very lucid exposition of the lines on which the Fund was to be worked. He also made the meeting understand the personal interest taken by H. E. Lady Northcote in the matter assured the audience that it was worthy of their support and sympathy. He was ably supported by Rao Bahadur Gupti Rao Saheb Deshpande Mr. Vable, Mr. Abdul Razak, Mr. L. de Souza and Dr. Sangley.

Khan Saheb Edulji Rustomji, the Vice-President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, proposed a resolution on the necessity of having such a fund in the City and the District. He proved very satisfactorily the necessity of the fund by quoting the high figures of infant mortality during the last three months in the City of Ahmednagar. He was ably seconded by Mr. Mohanlal. The resolution was accepted by the meeting "nem con."

Mr. Haridas proposed that the District Judge, the District Collector, the Civil Surgeon, the Vice-President of the Local Board, the Vice-President of the Ahmednager Municipality, the Vice-President of the Bhingar Municipality, the Rev. Canon Taylor, the Rev Dr. Hume, and Dr. (Miss.) Bisrel do form the Committee with power to add to their number. He was seconded by Mr. Bagde. The third business was proposing a vote of thanks to H.E. Lady Northcote. It was placed in the able hands of Mr. Haig, the Superintendent of the Christian Literature Society's Normal School. He urged that if the rich as well as the poor gave what they could towards the Fund, its success would be assured, and that nothing would give greater pleasure to so noble and sympathetic a lady as H. E. Lady Northcote. Mr. Davar seconded Mr. Haig.

A vote of thanks to the President concluded the proceedings. On the President's suggestion the meeting also thanked Dr. Hume for his exertions in the matter.

## CRICKET.

### BENEDICTS vs. BACHELORS AT DHARWAR.

A CRICKET match between the Benedicts and the Bachelors was played on Saturday on the maidan near the Police lines and ended in a draw in favor of the married men. The teams consisted of players of the Gymkhana and the Railway Cricket Club and were captained by Messrs. Wallinger and Fellowes.

In the first venture of the Bachelors, Mr. Blathwayte showed excellent cricket, for his not out score of 33, whilst Messrs. Trotter, Bhasker and Greatorex were also double figure contributors. For the Benedicts Mr. Wallinger's score of 57 was characterised by sound and correct cricket, whilst Messrs. Gibb and Acres batted steadily for their scores of 20 and 15, respectively. In the second venture the Bachelors were seen to greater advantage and Mr. Vaz's score of 35, compiled by good cricket, was particularly noteworthy, whilst Messrs. Trotter, Fellowes, Bailey and Bhasker ran up their scores rapidly. Mr. Gibb was the most successful bowler of the day. Appended are the scores :—

BENEDICTS.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| T H Woodliffe run out | 8 |
| Philips b Bhaskar | 7 |
| R Knight b Fellowes | 3 |
| M Gibb c Trotter b Reub n | 20 |
| W Wallinger run out | 57 |
| Dr Grayfoot c Bhaskar b Fellowes | 4 |
| A W Acres c Bhaskar b Hart | 15 |
| Wray b Bhaskar | 9 |
| A Brown b Procter | 4 |
| E Morris not out | 11 |
| T Stevenage b Procter | 0 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 149 |

BACHELORS.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| M Vaz run out | 0 |
| T Bailey b Gibb | 3 |
| D Reuben c Acres b Gibb | 5 |
| A Hart b Gibb | 0 |
| Trotter b Gibb | 15 |
| Bhasker b Wallinger | 21 |
| Blathwayte not out | 33 |
| T W Fellowes c Stevenage b Gibb | 6 |
| W Procter c Woodliffe b Gibb | 1 |
| H C Greatorex b Gibb | 13 |
| W Machado b Gibb | 5 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 107 |

BACHELORS.
2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trotter c Wallinger b Gibb | 10 |
| Blathwayte b Gibb | 9 |
| H C Greatorex c Stevenage b Gibb | 4 |
| T W Fellowes c Wallinger b Gibb | 20 |
| T Bailey c Phillips b Morris | 23 |
| Bhaskar not out | 18 |
| M Vaz not out | 35 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total | 142 |

A match was played on Sunday between the Popatwady Club and the Dywadnayea E. Club on the Esplanade. Dywadnayea went in first and made 97, out of which Chambhare scored 29. For the Popatwady Khandarao and Jayaker scored 31 and 15, respectively. Up to the call of time, Popatwady had scored 87 for six wickets.

## MASJID STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the copy of application dated 27th June 1901 and signed by myself and several others, addressed to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway and sent to you for your readers the 29th June I have received from the Traffic Manager the following reply :—Yours, &c.

DAMODHUR MORARJEE MADAI.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the letter dated 27th June 1901 signed by yourself and others, I beg to say that we quite realize the importance of Masjid Station and improvements at that station are in hand, but I do not think it will be possible to provide at Masjid the accommodation and facilities for passengers joining the Mail Trains that are provided at Victoria Terminus and Byculla.

It will, I think, always be in the interests of the public and for their convenience also, to join the Mail Trains at Victoria Terminus, where arrangements can be made for their accommodation which cannot well be made at Masjid.

I regret that it is not possible to stop the Mail trains at Masjid.—Yours, &c.,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE EVILS OF TRADE-UNIONISM.

### THE STOCK MARKET.

### ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE AT DURBAN.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

It is so notorious that threatened men live long, that probably it will be difficult to get up much general anxiety on behalf of that much threatened, but still apparently fairly robust industry, the tinplate trade of South Wales. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that it is being surely, if slowly, destroyed by the action of the employers on the one hand and of the workmen on the other. The employers are responsible for failing to provide the most economical machinery and processes, for a want of proper and effective organisation, for a lack of general enterprise in accommodating themselves to new markets, and for other "laches," while the workmen are blamed, and rightly so, for insisting on imposing such limits on their individual output as leaves them at the end of the year with a total average output not much exceeding one-half of that of the average American workman, so that although American wages are much higher, American products are probably lower than the British.

This matter has been of late occupying a good deal of attention on both sides of the Atlantic—on the American side, because it appears to them as if British manufacturers were almost prepared to resign their chief markets without much of a struggle, and on the British side because the thraldom of the half dozen unions which hold the tin-plate industry in the hollow of their hand, and the want of cohesion and solidarity, the jealousy, envy, and discord that prevail among the employers, appear to render all attempts at real progress and emancipation next to impossible. The total number of firms engaged in the tin-plate trade of South Wales is about a hundred, of whom about eighty are regularly at work. The total annual output of tin-plates is rather over 400,000 tons, so that the average output of plates per establishment is really very small, and production on a small scale is always relatively costly. The Americans, on the other hand, have now got their principal works merged under one administration, and these works are carried on with an enterprise, a singleness of purpose, and an economy in matters of detail, that are unknown in South Wales. The better technical conditions that prevail in the United States need not be set out in detail, but one of the most important of them is that by using rolls of larger diameter, American manufacturers get a larger heat-radiating surface, and thereby a greater production from a given plant, as well as a more steady temperature. As regards labour conditions, leading authority, who has recently studied the subject in the United States, asserts that the Welsh cost of labour, &c., on a box of tin-plates is 2s. 8d. of which 1s. is for rolling alone, and 1s. 6d. for annealing, pickling, and tinning. But, however, it may be with rolling, the other processes now named cost less in the United States than they do in this country, which is an entirely new condition of things, and can only be made possible, having regard to the higher nominal wages of American workmen, by their greater industry and capacity.

From the best information available, we believe that the average total of American labour at the present time is about 93 cents per ton over the Welsh cost. This is not enough to enable the Americans to compete successfully with Wales in the outside markets of the world, but it is getting dangerously near to that limit, and especially so having regard to the lower cost at which the American manufacturer can buy or provide his steel, or raw material. If the difference now left, on the total cost of manufacture, is 10s. per ton in favour of South Wales that will now be the outside figure, and it need hardly be said that it is not enough to protect this country from being swamped by American surplus, when such surplus is available, even if the difference continued to remain in our favour. But very few men who have really studied the question are disposed to believe that this can be the case. The establishment of the American tin-plate trust has enabled the manufacturers who compose it to introduce numerous economies that are not possible in the existing condition of things in the South Wales trade. To begin with, in this country each concern has its own separate fixed charges, spread over a relatively and absolutely small production. Under a trust system these charges are, of course, consolidated into one set, which will probably mean an economy of at least 5s. to 10s. per ton of plates produced. Then, again, a trust, from its colossal scale of operations and its large command of capital can always purchase its materials on a larger scale and considerably cheaper than the individual manufacturer. In the case of the American tin-plate trust, it was computed that during 1900...to the end of October...the economies thus effected in tin yields, dross, and acids alone amounted to nearly 150,000 dols. But the worst and the most dangerous features of the whole case is the attitude of British labour. In the United States, we believe on high authority that the average roller can turn out regularly seventy boxes per shift of eight hours, and will earn from £12 to £13 per week. In this country, on the contrary, the rollers in the tin-plate works do not try how much they can do, and what is the highest average wage they can earn thereby, but how little they can produce, and what is the most they can squeeze out of their employers for doing it. Indeed, their own union lays down a limit for a days average, which is not much more than one-half of a figure that is every-day practice in the United States. Not only so, but the workmen's own organ not long ago declared that to produce anything over forty boxes per worker per shift was body-and-soul-destroying toil.

We call attention to the matter just referred to because it does not stand alone, but is unfortunately typical of a good deal that is taking place at the present time among employers and employed in leading British industries. All economic writers and authorities appear to be pretty well agreed that the attitude of labour in this country is one of the weakest points of our industrial armour. In the case of the tin-plate industry that attitude may be rather more pronounced, and its mischievous effects may be somewhat more obvious than in some others, but "the trail of the serpent is over them all." On the face of it, it cannot remain possible for British industry to hold its own while trade union insists on limiting the average annual output per worker to about one-half of the average of a competitive country. The remedy, however, is by no means equally obvious. The stubbornness and doggedness of British labour is one of its worst and most characteristic defects—a defect of its qualities. That same quality has helped British workmen to achieve some victories in the past, and it is to be hoped that it may be so far purified and improved as to make it equal to a great deal in the time to come.

In spite of the cheapness of money the Funds and high-class securities generally continue depressed, partly because the market confidently expects the early issue of Local Loans stock to the amount of five millions sterling. There has been nothing in the nature of an official announcement of the issue, but the Stock Exchange has nevertheless made up its mind that it is coming and some of the members have even been dealing in it. The Home Railway market has been as weak as ever, and the dividend estimates get worse and worse, the prophets outvying each other in lugubriousness. Little is occurring in the American Railroad market except the circulation of rumours. One which has been with us since the middle of the month is as to the harmonising of fifty-five thousand miles of railroad by means of a deal between the Union Pacific and the Milwaukee but although the rumour has been supported by many definite statements as to the consummation of the deal, it has not yet been confirmed. Now that the Northern Pacific moratorium is well out of the way the stock has suddenly fallen some thirty points, but the quotation is merely nominal. The real factor influencing the American market, and depressing it, is the fear of a monetary squeeze. But prices are receiving artificial support by means of the various rumours and by the big houses, whose interest it is to keep quotations up for the time being. There is a solid basis of prosperity underlying all, but it is yet to be seen how prices will move when the artificial support is withdrawn. The Mining markets are dull, even Rhodesians, although Sir John Willoughby assures us that, but for the exceptional circumstances prevailing, the gold output of Rhodesia would be at the rate of three millions per annum, instead of three-quarters of a million.

The liquidators of the London and Globe Corporation have been selling off its furniture and arranging the debt which it owed to Mr. Whitaker Wright. In the intervals they have been attending to the very pertinent questions put by Messrs. Flower, who were creditors to the tune of 97,000l.; they have been admitting that it is impossible to put present value upon the assets of the Coporation, and they have been showing their inability to explain the discrepancy between the position of the Corporation just before the beginning of the liquidation and its position now, although one of them was its auditor. On the whole, they have been confirming the idea that it would be far better if the liquidation of the Corporation were compulsory instead of voluntary. But meantime another reconstruction scheme is being concocted for the sister Standard Exploration Company. Vickers Maxim will shortly be holding meetings to sanction the scheme by which the capital is watered by one-half. It is not easy to see why some people are so puzzled over the matter. The capital is now 2,200,000 and by the new issue of 1,000,000 shares, the shareholders will receive in proportion to their present holdings without payment, it will be increased to 3,300,00. In a sense this capital has already been subscribed for the directors have been using the reserve previously built up out of premiums for capital purposes. Strictly speaking, the directors should, to put matters right receive payment for these 1,100,000 new shares and put the proceeds back to reserve. At all events the position now is that the big dividend which they have been paying on 2,200,000. of shares will have to be spread over 3,300,000., and unless the profits are increased the rate of dividend will of course be nominally lower. Generally, such capital-watering schemes are arranged to hide big profits to make them appear smaller; in the Vickers Maxim case the move may be in connection with that projected American amalgamation. At all events the profits of the company are not likely to increase seeing that it has just passed through a boom time.

Engineering says that it has information from Durban that a great scheme has been mooted there for building a new trunk line to Johannesburg, so that a journey could be made between the Natal capital and the Rand in 12 hours. The scheme also includes extensive works in Durban Bay. A syndicate which has been formed for carrying on the undertaking comprises some of the most prominent financiers in South Africa; and it is stated that capital to the extent of £7,000,000 will be forthcoming if the Natal Government sanctions the scheme. The proposed new line would lie very straight and direct, and between Durban and Maritzburg alone 20 miles would be saved. For some time past the Natal Government has been disposed to "alternate" the main line of the Natal Government railways; but it is doubtful whether it will consent to the alternate line being built by a syndicate. The work of railway construction has been by no means arrested in the Cape Colony. Upon a line from Sir Lowry Pass to Caledon, 49 miles of earthwork have been completed and 13 3-4 miles of rails have been laid; the whole length of the line is 53 miles. On another line, from Malmesbury to Grey's Pass, all the earthworks have been completed, and 19 1-2 miles of rails have been laid; the whole length of the line is 79 1-2 miles. On a third line, from Somerset East to King Williamstown, 95 miles of earthwork have been completed, and 60 miles of rails have been laid; the whole length of the line is 154 miles. On a fourth line, from Mossel Bay to Oudtshorn, 29 miles of earthwork have been completed, and seven miles of rails have been laid; the whole length of the line is 75 miles. Upon a fifth line, from Oudtshorn to Klipplaat, 128 miles of earthwork have been completed, and 96 miles of rails have been laid: the whole length of the line is 156 miles. The production of gold in Rhodesia in the nine months ending March 31 this year amounted to 93,208 oz., as compared with 65,053 oz., in the corresponding period of 1899-1900, showing an increase of 28,155 oz. The quantity of quartz crushed in Matabeleland in March this year was 19,231 tons, yielding 11,632 oz. of gold; the corresponding crushing in March, 1900, comprised 11,811 tons of quartz, yielding 6,236 oz. of gold. Similar progress is observable in Mashonaland, which began to yield gold regularly in September last year, and has since that month contributed 13,278 oz. The number of stamps in operation in Mashonaland in March was 30. With the completion of railway communication between Buluwayo and Salisbury, the development of gold-mining in the new northern territories may be expected to proceed more rapidly.

The newly-imposed export tax of 1s. per ton on English coal adds interest to the fact that American coal is making some headway in the markets of the world. The figures of the Washington Treasury Bureau of Statistics indicate that the coal exports of the fiscal year which ends June 30 will amount to about 8,000,000 tons, as against less than 2,000,000 tons in 1890, 3,772,192 tons in 1895, and 7,188,648 tons in 1900. This export figure is as yet small compared with our own or compared with the American coal area, but the growth in the American case has been much more rapid than in any other.

The United Kingdom, for instance, exported 30,142,839 tons in 1890 and 46,108,011 tons in 1900. Germany is the second coal-exporting country, and her exports only increased from 9,145,000 metric tons in 1890 to 15,276,000 tons in 1900. The United States now ranks third in the matter of coal exportation, while Belgium ranks fourth with a total exportation of 6,114,000 tons in 1890, and 6,931,575 tons in 1900. Thus the relative growth of coal exports from the united States by far exceeds that of any other nation, while it now holds third place in actual exportation. In production, the United States has within the last two years taken first rank, her total coal production in 1899, the latest available year, being 226,553,554 tons, against 220,094,781 tons by the United Kingdom; while in 1899 the production of the United Kingdom was 181,614,288 tons, and that of the United States 140,882,729 tons.

ONE of the outdoor side shows at the Naval and Military Exhibition at the Crystal Palace consists of a display of the uses of war dogs. These highly-trained and sagacious animals are now much employed in the German army, and the question of their use is receiving much attention from our own military authorities. The dog is not unlike an Airedale in appearance, and the object of the display is to give a practical demonstration of his value for sentry and ambulance work.

ASKED by the authorities for particulars of the income of their employees under a profit-sharing scheme, Messrs. Clarke, Nicholls, and Coombs refused to give them, and their assessment was in consequence largely increased. They refused to pay the taxes, the authorities seized their goods, and a sale took place at the Hackney Wick Works, when the first lot, a ton of French granulated sugar, was bought in by the firm for £972 14s., the amount of the taxes claimed, the usual price being about £17 a ton. This curious course was taken as a protest against the action of the authorities.

IN the suit filed by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation, application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton at the High Court yesterday for a day to be specially fixed for the hearing in the last week of August next. The application was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, on behalf of the Tramway Company, on the ground that it would be necessary to administer interrogatories to the Corporation after they had made an affidavit disclosing all their documents; that this could not be done until a later stage of the proceedings in the suit; that it would be necessary to issue commissions to New York for the examination of Mr. G. A. Kettredge, and to Scotland for the examination of Mr. J. D. Inverarity; and that, therefore, the hearing could not conveniently to the company take place until after the October vacation. Mr. Justice Fulton, after hearing the arguments of counsel, fixed the hearing of the suit on the 26th August next.

## BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The second round of the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament was played last night on the maidan, where a large number of people assembled to witness the games. The first tie was between the Oxfordshires and the Jackal Club, the sides being :—Oxfords :—Capt Dorell Brown, back; Captain Doddington, No. 3, Major Clarke, No. 2, and Lieutenant Weatherby No. 1 Jackal Club :—Messrs. W. E. Crum, back, T. W. Birkett, No. 3, Hon P. Thesiger, No. 2, and Mr. D. N. Graham No 1.

Immediately the first chukker had started it was evident the Oxfords were better mounted and played a more combined game than their opponents, and it was not long before Weatherby scored a subsidiary. This was followed shortly afterwards by a goal, and the Oxfords notched another subsidiary before the bell rang. In the second chukker they practically monopolised the play. Weatherby being very good at riding off, and during this chukker Clarke scored a second goal. Restarting Clarke got the ball going, but was checked by Thesiger, and the ball went outside. Weatherby got possession from the throw in, but he was hustled and Graham took play to the other end of the field, but Doddington cleard with a good back-hand shot. Play ruled close, Graham subsequently made a good shot but it did not quite reach the goal. However Crum got the ball away and scored. At the commencement of the fourth chukker the hitting was bad, but Weatherby got the ball and took it down the field and scored a good goal. Thesiger's pony came down on some slippery ground at the North end, but the rider was not hurt. The final score was:—

Oxfordshires 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries.

Jackal club no goal.

The second game was between the R. A. Kirkee and Mr. Prevost's team. The sides were Kirkee : Col. Banister, Major Gaddes, Capt. Swann and Mr. A. W. Bartholomew. Mr. Prevost's team : Messrs. A. E. John, E. Ballantyne, P. F. Fischer and F. A. Prevost.

At the start Ballantyne hit out strongly but the Gunners got the ball down and it went behind. Prevost's hose went wide as he was hitting off, but he subsequently got away, being pulled up by Swann who carried the attack back to Prevost's goal and ultimately scored. Ballantyne and Prevost did some excellent work but they lacked the combination of their opponents who were also better mounted. The play was fast, Barthlomew being very active and before the bell rang each side had scored subsidiaries, a Kirkee player knocking the ball behind for Prevost's team. In the second chukker Bartholomew and Geddes both scored goals and the latter knotched another point in the third chukker in which Fischer and Prevost both played excellently. In the last chukker Ballantyne's pony slipped and came down and although he hurt his leg somewhat he pluckily remounted and resumed play. The play was not so fast in this chukker, the Gunners having the game well in hand but they added a fifth goal before time was reached. Scores :—

R. A. Kirkee—5 goals 1 subsidiary.

Mr. Prevost's team—1 subsidiary.

FINALS.

Wednesday, 17th July 4-30 p.m.

| Oxfords. | | vs | Kirkee R. A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Capt. Darell Brown | 1. | Capt. Swann |
| 2. | Capt. Doddington | 2. | A. W. Bartholomew |
| 3. | J. T. Weatherby | 3. | Maj. Gaddes |
| 4. | Maj Clarke | 4. | Col. Banister |

## FIFTY YEARS WITHOUT FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So far as the case of Premabai is concerned the attempt to induce the scientific world to believe in the possibility of existence without subsistence has proved a complete failure. This single case, however, ought not to be allowed to turn our minds into an irremoveable bar towards instituting scientific inquiries in cases where they become necessary and imperative.

As a Hindu, and consequently believing in the efficiency of Yoga practices, I am prepared to hold my own against any odds when I say that it is quite possible for a Yogin to subsist without nourishment of any kind whatever for a period greater or smaller, according as his Yogika studies are advanced or infinitatory.

We have heard of and even seen the cases of Sadhus allowing themselves to be buried in the earth for a considerable period of time and then emerging from the Samadhis full of life and health.

I would not have taken up this subject had it not been for the fact that cases like that of the memorable Premabai have a tendency to deal a death-blow to the doctrines of the Yoga Shastra itself. For the verification of my point I quote here the case of a woman who has been subsisting without any sort of nourishment these fifty years. At the present she lives in the Ramamilla Kooba, near the Fatah Sagar Bag, at Jodhpur (Rajputana). Throughout Marwar she is known by the name of Mataji, her real name being Rukhi Bai. She only takes water bharuamrita thrice every day. This bharuamrita, as every temple-going Hindu knows, weighs less than even a tola or ounce. The pious lady, though now an octogenerian, is still able to go up to the Rajgadhi situated on a hill half a mile high.

I would not have made bold to come before the public but for the fact that some of my own near relations, who have stayed with her for years and who have had ample opportunity to mark all her movements with the strictest vigilance have been unable to find out the least flaw in her. As a Brahmin of the orthodox school of Hinduism I would draw the attention of Sir Bhalchandra to this unique case of the power that the practice of Yoga imparts to a human being. Throughout Jodhpur she is looked upon as a saintly personage, Her Highness the Maharani denying herself her very dinner until she pays her respects to her every morning.—Yours, &c.

GUNVANTRAI G. MAZUMDAR,
Patan, N. Gujarat, 12th July 1901.

## HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The following further sums have been subscribed for the above fund in addition to the sum of Rupees fourteen thousand subscribed at the first meeting.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sum previously acknowledged | 14,000 |
| Mr. Hajee Allana Wahedna | 2,000 |
| " Hajee Jan Mahommed Musa | 250 |
| " Hajee Cassim Hajee Abdul Thakur | 1,000 |
| " Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hashin Abdulla Nurani | 400 |
| " Hajee Oosman Hajee Jusub Nurani | 175 |
| " Hajee Nur Mahomed Hajee Ismail | 125 |
| " Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdulkarim | 250 |
| " Ismail Mahommed Moledina | 125 |
| " Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahmatulla Seth | 400 |
| Messrs. Abdulla and Wali Mahomed Yusuf | 100 |
| Mr. Adam Hajee Mahomed | 250 |
| " Hajee Mahommed Zakaria | 500 |
| Messrs. Hajee Jan Mahomed Yusuf and Co | 100 |
| " Hajee Ismail Omar and Co | 125 |
| " Hajee Haroon and Co | 101 |
| " Hajee Musa Suleman | 250 |
| Mr. J. Abdulla Nur Mahomed | 125 |
| " Hajee Tyab Hajee Mahomed | 100 |
| " Hajee Jiva Hajee Nur Mahomed | 101 |
| Messrs. Hajee Ibrahim and Hajee Ismail Haroon | 201 |
| Mr. Jan Mahomed Zakaria | 50 |
| Messrs. Hajee Ibrahim and Co | 500 |
| " Jaafer Allarakhia and Co | 200 |
| Mr. Hajee Jan Mahomed Juma | 125 |
| " Hajee Mahomed Cassim | 1,225 |
| " Abdulla Hajee Dawood | 1,501 |
| Total | 23,254 |

## BROACH NOTES.

RAIN has now fallen in sufficient quantities throughout the district to enable the cultivators to sow their lands, writes our correspondent. In many fields in the neighbourhood of Broach, where, as in ordinary years, sowing is done rather earlier than in other parts of the district, the young cotton plants are already showing above the surface of the ground. The plague of rats still continues in some places. The other day, a cultivator of a village near Broach complained that he had sown his field with jowari, no less than three times and that the rats had eaten up the seed every time. It is now proposed that the Broach memorial to the late Queen Empress should take the form of a clock tower and not, as was originally suggested, a garden.

IN a lonely spot on the sandhills at Winterton, a fishing village a few miles north of Yarmouth, a gruesome discovery was made by a dog, which attracted its master's attention to a decomposed body hanging from a post. The features were unrecognisable, but it is believed to be the body of a fisherman, named Gisleham, who was supposed to have been drowned at sea several weeks ago. The post had apparently been driven into the sands by the deceased himself, and the body had been entirely covered by sand, but laid partially bare by the prevailing east winds.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

WATER TAPS.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that approval be given to the Commissioner's proposal to entrust the firm of Messrs John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp with the work of advising on the question of water taps. Mr. Cuffe said that the Corporation were aware that the late Mr. Santo Crimp had been asked for an opinion on the subject of water taps, but now that Mr. Santo Crimp was dead, it was considered that presuming the Corporation were still of opinion that the information should be obtained, the firm with which Mr. Santo Crimp was associated should be asked to give an opinion. The motion was adopted.

THE DIVERSION OF A ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, sanction was given to the cost amounting to Rs. 16,236-11-1, of the diversion of Arthur Road over the masonry bridge constructed across the old main drain and the provision of ramps leading from that road to the flats, being finally adjusted against savings on different loan works amounting to Rs. 16,230-11-1 reserved for the purpose in the Loan Works Budget for 1901-1902.

THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

FILLING UP THE VACANCY.

The Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Corporation a copy of the orders passed by the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in the Election appeal filed by Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy against Mr. Abdul Karim Noor Mahomed Sulleman who was decided by the Commissioner as having been elected as a Municipal Councillor by the ratepayers of B (Mandvi) Ward. In the circumstance the Commissioner stated that it was for the Corporation to take such action as they might deem necessary under section 34 of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in reference to this matter said he would follow the procedure which the Corporation followed on the former occasion so that all parties might have their views represented. He therefore moved that the letter be recorded and the Corporation do proceed to make an appointment under section 34, clause 2 of the Municipal Act. That would in the first place enable the Corporation to decide whether they would proceed with the election or not. On this occasion he contended there could be no two opinions as to the desirability and the propriety of the Corporation proceeding to make the election themselves. He reviewed the history of the case arising out of the general election when on appeal to the Small Causes Court two candidates were unseated for misconduct by their agents. When the matter came to the Corporation they practically sent back the candidates to the Mandvi rate-payers as an exceptional and special case. Unfortunately after the contest there was the same resort to the Small Causes Court. He was very glad to know that Dr. Viegas had succeeded in passing, but another gentleman had been unseated because his agent was guilty of misconduct. There could be no difference of opinion that in these circumstances the duty imposed upon the Corporation by the Legislature must be discharged. It would be extraordinary if they were to send men back to the electorate again and again. He understood that some electors of Mandvi Ward had signed a petition asking the Corporation not to discharge the function which had been given them but to return the matter to them. With every respect to the gentlemen who had ventured to sign the petition all we could say was that they at least had no right to ask the Corporation to do anything of the sort. The electors had the opportunity which the Legislature gave them and a second time they had the opportunity and they asked for the third chance. He supposed they would come a fourth time and they might have another petition signed by ratepayers. He did not suppose there had been a meeting of the ratepayers, somebody had written the petition and whoever had written it must have signed it. It was not for the electors of the Mandvi Ward to tell the Corporation to send the matter back to them.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion reserving his remarks.

The Secretary read the petition from the ratepayers of Mandvi Ward which stated that the malpractices which had occurred were due to the manner in which the voting papers were issued and not to any remissness or neglect of the voters.

In reply to Mr Unvalla the Secretary said there were five pazes of signatures attached to the petition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia was sorry Mr. Mehta had taken the voters of Mandvi Ward to task. He was a member for the Ward and a ratepayer and as such he had always exercised great discretion in giving his vote to deserving candidats. He agreed with Mr. Mehta's motion, but contended that the way in which he had put his proposition before the Corporation was not a fair one to the rate-payers of the Mandvi Ward. The Judge in his decision found fault with the candidates and their agents and not with the ratepayers.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that whatever might be the virtue and the dignity of the Corporation it was never guilty of contumacy (laughter). He urged that they should follow the same course as on the previous occasion. It was then argued that no doubt one of the two members unseated on the last occasion had rendered very good services to the Corporation and it was desirable to give him the chance; but that was killing a man by kindness. One of the two was sure to have been elected by the Corporation but extraordinary attempts were made to deprive the Corporation of the right of electing. If they were now taking this right action they failed in their duty on the last occasion. They could not say that all the electors in Mandvi Ward were dishonest persons. He did not suppose that any bona fide voter had wrongly exercised his right but it appeared that certain persons who were not rightly voters had misunderstood their duty and had done something improper. He was surprised that Sir Bhalchandra had not said anything in support of the motion, seeing that on the former occasion he brought Portia out of her frame (laughter).

Mr. Mehta: She was never in her frame.

Mr. Hormusji: Well, she is already dead and buried.

Mr. Mehta: She is as much alive now as ever she was.

Mr. Hormusji: If my learned friend goes to Venice he will be pointed out the place where she is buried (laughter). That shows the knowledge of the learned Couns

right, but was the Corporation going to give up the right which the Act gave them, because a certain number of electors had signed a petition. There were special circumstances which suggested the course adopted on the last occasion but to go on doing the same thing over and over again would make a travesty of the Act.

The motion to proceed to the election was declared carried on the show of hands by 30 against 18.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil thereupon demanded a poll, the request being received with cries of "Oh, Oh,"

Mr. Hormusjee : My good friends ! On the last occasion you set us the example.

On the division being taken 30 voted for the motion and 21 against. The motion was therefore carried.

THE ELECTION.

Mr. McDonald said he had listened with very great patience to the arguments pro and con and he still held the same opinion that he held before. He saw no reason why they should not proceed to elect as a member of the Corporation a gentleman who had already been a member for six years, had taken a very consistent part, had done a great deal of good in the town and who was a representative of the Mandvi Ward. By the election of Mr. Vandekar they would secure the election of a real representative of the ward. He hoped members would vote on this matter as their consciences dictated. On the previous occasion he, Mr. McDonald, was done out of the effort he made to get seated a very able and excellent member of the Corporation. He was done out of it and he thought not by fair means by the threat that they would be kept there till twelve o'clock if those who were against them did not have their own way. That was rather hard upon some of his friends who could not remain till that time and so they were obliged to give way. He, however, saw no reason why they should not proceed now to settle this vexed question and appoint Mr. Vandekar. He, therefore, proposed that Rao Bahadur V. R. Vandekar be elected consequent upon the election of Mr. Abdul Karrim having been annulled.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion, observing that Mr. Vandekar withdrew from the last contest at the request of members of the Corporation, though if he had stood he would have got in.

Mr. Mehta said he took the strongest objection to what fell from Mr. MacDonald. He had never known that one member was entitled to say that other members of the Corporation did what he considered was unfair. He had known Presidents to rule that such remarks could not be made. Mr. MacDonald might shake his head but he (Mr. Mehta) had had a large experience of the Corporation and no member had a right to say that another had acted unfairly.

He still saw that Mr. MacDonald shook his head instead of doing what was gentlemanly and expressing his regret.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram : You call people blind and dense (laughter.)

Mr. Mehta : Yes and I repeat it again, but there is a difference between accusing a person of being blind and being unfair. One may be a gentleman, though blind.

Mr. Hassambhoy : Oh, whatever you say must be all right.

Mr. McDonald : I ask you, Sir, to say if it is proper for Mr. Mehta to say that I used improper language and why you did not check me if I did ?

The President : Mr. McDonald you know as well as I do, that it was improper to use the word unfair.

Mr. Mehta proceeding said he had nothing against Mr. Vandekar, but he asked the Corporation to consider whether they should appoint a gentleman who had been unseated and who on being given the opportunity to go back to the electors had not been returned by them. There was one gentleman who had served the city most zealously for a number of years in the Corporation and the Standing Committee and it was entirely because of his absence in England that he was not returned to the Corporation : He moved that Professor O. V. Muller be elected to the vacancy.

Mr. Hormujee raised a question as to the procedure in regard to the election.

Mr. Mehta explained that they would vote on each candidate and the president would decide how the vote should be taken.

Mr. Hormusji questioned this as being the proper course according to precedent.

The President said he knew the precedents and the procedure was as Mr. Mehta had stated.

Dr. Sukhia contended that whoever was appointed it should certainly not be one of those unseated by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Karmally Peerbhoy should be elected because he had shown that the election in the ward was a farce.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji having spoken, Mr. Hormusjee put in a book of precedents, observing that he was right and the President wrong in regard to the election procedure.

The President, however, amid some laughter shut the book and took no further notice of it.

Mr. Manmohandas said that some influential members of the Corporation induced Mr. Vandekar to withdraw from the last election contest in favour of Dr. Viegas (cries of "Name, name").

Mr. Manmohandas said it was Mr. Mehta's, wish that Mr. Bandarkar should withdraw.

Mr. Mehta : It is absolutely false.

Mr Manmohandas was understood to say that Sir Bhalchandra told him it was Mr. Mehta's wish that Mr Vandekar should retire from the contest.

Mr. Mehta : Is Mr. Manmohandas entitled to give information here which is not only hearsay but second hand hearsay.

The President said it would be better not to refer to the matter.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram said it appeared that whatever Mr. Mehta said his word was law and they must follow it ("No, No,"). He urged them to follow their own consciences.

Mr. Hormusjee proceeded to raise a new point of order in regard to procedure.

The President : I have already ruled that the procedure is correct,

Mr. Hormusjee : I was just going to point out whether we should vote for one man only or not. I note the precedent followed.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad : Is Mr. Vakil in order in discussing procedure ?

The President said he had ruled Mr. Vakil out of order and must ask him to sit down.

Mr. Hormusjee : It is not a question of procedure but before a member opens his lips you ask him to sit down.

The President : Will you go on with the proposition ? If not I must ask you to sit down.

Mr. Hormusjee : I am going on with the proposition but members' rights should be respected by the chair. Proceeding to speak in regard to the candidates Mr. Hormusjee contended this was a ward election and only ratepayers on the register on the 31st December last were eligible. Subsequently he added that he stood corrected for he found Prof. Muller was a Fellow of the University and therefore eligible for the election.

Dr. Cowasjee said he had heard on reliable authority that the Government and the Director of Public Instruction objected.

Mr. Mehta (eagerly) : I have direct information in my possession that that is not so.

Dr. Cowasjee : Will you allow me to finish what I was saying ? (laughter) He added that if Government objected to Prof. Muller serving on the Corporation there would be another vacancy.

Mr. Mehta : Why will you persist in saying what I have direct information to prove is incorrect ?

Dr. Cowasjee (sharply) : What I have heard on reliable authority I am bound to say (laughter.)

Mr. E. R. Khote said it was only at the solicitation of Dr. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others that Mr. Vand withdrew from the contest in Mandvie Ward. Sir Bhalchandra went so far as to say that if he withdrew Mr. Mehta would support him in the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta (warmly). It is utterly false.

Mr. E. C. Khote : It may be false, I say Sir Bhalchandra went so far as to use your name (cheers).

The President : I must say that there is no use of bringing up in the Corporation private conversations or private arrangements. I speak to every member of the Corporation.

Mr. E. C. Khote : If Sir Bhalchandra will speak he will hear me to-day.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram : Is it right for a member to say "utterly false," when a member is speaking : Every time he uses and says "utterly false" (laughter.) I want a ruling on this.

The President : The ruling is this: When a member makes a statement opposed to the truth every memer has a right to correct that statement.

Mr. Hassambhoy : Oh, so we will have the same opportunity in future (laughter.)

On the voting the President decided to take a division with the result that Mr. Vandarkar was elected by 34 votes against 13 given for Professor Muller, Dr. Dinshaw Master voted for both Candidates and consequently did not count.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary and Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Nursing Fund :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

## THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

### FIXING A DATE FOR THE HEARING.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, an application was made that the suit filed by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation should be heard some time in August next, in order that the Corporation might have time to consider what to do under the circumstances which had arisen. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., represented the Corporation.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, barristers-at-law, are the second and third defendants in the suit. Their names were called out, but there was no appearance for them.

Mr. Davar said he appeared on a notice of motion dated the 10th July 1901. The defendants, in continuation of previous correspondence had asked for the fixing of the hearing of the case some day in the month of August 1901. This was a suit filed by the Tramway Company on the 13th March last ; the summons was served on the 9th April, and exactly a fortnight after, namely on the 24th April, the defendants filed their written statement. The return of date endorsed on the plaint in the first instance was the 10th July, but owing to a representation made to the Prothonotary, the date was extended till that day. In the plaint the Tramway Company had raised some very important questions, questions of paramount importance which made it absolutely necessary to the Corporation that they should be argued some time before the 11th September next. Section 30 of the Tramway Act, dealt with the contract with the Corporation ; and within six months' from the termination of the contract, which was to extend over 21 years, the Corporation were empowered to purchase the tramway. The first portion of the section did not speak of any notice, but the latter portion did. The 21 years according to the contract expired on the 12th March last. The Municipality were in doubt whether they should give notice of their intention to purchase the tramway before or after the expiration of the term mentioned in the contract. In order to make matters perfectly sure, the Corporation gave notice on the 11th, 12th and 13th March last ; and they thought that they had left no ground for any objection to be raised by the Tramway Company. That was the position of the Municipality. It was very important to them that the issues raised should be decided before the 11th September next, when the six months' notice would expire. Counsel asked, therefore, that the suit should be heard some time in August next.

Mr. Justice Fulton : If you take the last week of August, you wont get a fortnight.

Mr. Davar : It will give us about ten days. Continuing, the learned counsel said his clients were ready to go to a hearing any day. There was no cause for delay. Inspection of documents had been taken by the Tramway Company ; and the Municipality were prepared to go to a hearing even without an inspection on their part. The Tramway Company had taken the fullest inspection of all the municipal documents. That was the first ground. The second ground was the pecuniary position of the Corporation,—that is, of the public and the ratepayers.

Mr. Davar continuing said : After giving the notice of the 11th March the Municipal Commissioner, who appeared under the circumstances to have been an exceedingly guileless person, entered into correspondence with Mr. Remington and an arrangement is made for the working of the Tramway during the interval before the purchase is completed. On the 13th March, Remington filed the present suit without giving the Corporation any notice that he intended doing so, and it was unlikely to suppose that had the Commissioner known of the intention to file such a suit that he would have agreed to the agreement which he had entered into for the working of the tramway. Owing to the disingenious con duct of that gentleman the Tramway Company now said they were not bound under the agreement to pay the track rents and as a consequence the Municipality were the losers of some Rs. 50,000 a year. But still with surprising generosity the company had said if they were in the wrong in regard to the notices they would pay the rent, but if they were not they would not do so, so that the position taken up by the company in regard to that point meant the loss of some Rs. 4,100 a month to the Corporation. Mr. Davar said that the latter's contention that the notices they had served were correct. The next point that arose was whether under the circumstances under which the notices were given to purchase, were such as were contemplated by the Act. The plaintiffs had contended that the Corporation could only buy on their own behalf and that to do for another made the notices bad. These were the three questions of the most importance in the case. They all were questions of law on which no evidence of any kind would be required to be given. It was of considerable importance to remember that before the Corporation could complete the purchase they were bound to pay compensation for the good will. It was, therefore, necessary for the Court to determine what was the date of the purchase, whether it was the date on which the notices were sent out or later. Incidentally there arose another question as to whether the interest payable on the twenty lakhs of debentures was profit of the company or whether it should be deducted. On that question a large sum of money depended, and was one in regard to which the Corporation had come to no definite conclusion as to whether they would contend it or not. Mr. Davar further concluded that the Court would not refer questions of law to arbitration, for the defendants were willing to abide the issue which was made returnable that day. The second ground made for not fixing the suit for hearing in August was that the second and third defendants were called upon by an ex parte order to make their affidavits of documents within two months. Mr. Davar said the second and third defendants were necessary but extremely formal parties to the suit. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson were the trustees for the debenture-holders of the company. Mr. Invorarity was in India when the suit was filed and remained in this country for two months afterwards. There was no disguising the fact that he was perfectly conversant with the steps taken in the present suit for he was the plaintiff's counsel and their adviser, and had the same interests as the plaintiffs. Mr. Anderson, had unfortunately, owing to ill-health been absent from India for a long time. Personally he could know very little more than Mr. Remington, and it would only be a farce to call upon them to make an affidavit of documents which ought to be produced from the Registrar's office in Bombay. So that ground was a futile one, but the plaintiffs had created it for the special purpose of causing delay. Counsel failed to see how an order for affidavits of documents should be allowed to stay a suit. He said it was possible that instead of Mr. Inverarity being in Scotland he might be chasing lions in the wilds of Africa, and if that was so the plaintiffs would want more time. Mr. Inverarity should have made his affidavit while he was in Bombay. It was also said that it might be necessary to apply for the examination of Mr Inverarity in Scotland and Mr. Kitteridge in New York. He left it to his Lordship to decide whether such an examination was necessary. The defendants said they had reasons to doubt the bona fides of the judgment of the plaintiffs on the point, and it would therefore be for the Court to decide whether it would be necessary for commission to issue to New York and another to the north of Scotland. It would be seen that what the plaintiffs stated in paragraphs 2 to 12 in the plaint were facts every one of which would be proved in Bombay by documents registered in the Registrar's office. No doubt some of the transactions took place in Mr. Kitteridge's time, but if the Court looked at Mr. Remington's verification of the plaint it would be found that he had been many years in Bombay, and knew more of the Tramway Company's affairs than Mr. Kitteridge ever did. The plaint had been amended from time to time. What was stated in paragraphs 4 to 23 was said to be true to the knowledge of Mr. Remington. Those were formal matters and could be all proved by that gentleman. The defendants did not challenge paragraphs 2 and 3.

Mr. Justice Fulton : What are they ?

Mr. Davar said they had admitted the first paragraph which he read. He said the suggestion made was that there were certain documents in New York which would be produced on commission.

Mr. Scott said that was not so as Mr. Kitteridge had nothing to do with the documents in New York.

Mr. Davar said if there were documents in New York they should have been ready before the suit was fixed for hearing. He then read the fourth to the twenty-second paragraphs of the plaint. In regard to the last paragraph he submitted that under it the Act did not contemplate that a number of notices were to be given.

Mr. Scott pointed out the twenty-fourth paragraph as being important.

Mr. Davar read the paragraph. He said he had omitted mentioning an important point in favour of his argument that the suit should be calledonas early as possible. He said it was a matter of common notoriety that the Corporation had entered into argument with Mr. Bingham, who was guaranteed by the Brush Company of London. That contract had reference to the establishment of electric traction for tramways and for electric lighting, &c. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance to the Corporation that that contract should not fall through. He said it appeared the Tramway Company had been following a cute course for during the past three years they had not distributed any profits, and as the purchase price was taken on a valuation of the property during that period there would be a difference of Rs. 20,000 to be found. The company had said that the notices served in March were bad, so that if the matter was allowed to pass over September the Tramway Company would stick in Bombay for another seven years, and again during the last three years make the concern work so profitably that the value of the good will would be so large that the Corporation would not be able to get rid of the company, and would be forced into an agreement by which the city would suffer a terrible loss. Under the circumstances counsel contended that that Corporation was justified in coming before the Court and asking for the fixing of an early date for the hearing. He said no application had yet been made for a commission by the plaintiffs although nearly three months had elapsed since the defendants filed their written statements. Mr. Davar then read the affidavit of Mr. Shephard, Municipal Commissioner, of which the following is a summary :—

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, in his affidavit dated 24th June last, said among other things that, on the 11th March 1901, notice was served on the plaintiff company, on behalf of and under the authority of the defendent company, declaring its intention to purchase at the end of the period of seven years from the expiration of the period of twenty-one years, the tramways of the plaintiff company with the plaint, stores, rolling stock, and everything connected therewith. The Commissioner on the same date wrote to the managing Director of the plaintiff company a letter enquiring what arrangements it would be convenient to the company to make in regard to the carrying out of the company's properties, and in particular whether the company would be willing, pending the ascertainment of the amount payable to them, to continue the working of the tramways. On the following day, the Managing Director of the company replied, stating that the company would continue to work the tramways on the understanding that they should receive and enjoy the income and profits of the tramway business during such period, and that the managing-director was prepared to come to an agreement to that effect. On the same day, 12th March, the Municipal Commissioner wrote agreeing to the terms stated and inquired whether the managing-director would prepare the draft agreement or whether he should instruct the Municipal Solicitors to prepare it. To this letter the managing-director replied on the 13th March, confirming that the Municipal Solicitors should be directed to prepare the draft agreement. Meanwhile, on the 12th and 13th March, further notices to the same effect as the notice of 11th March were given to the plaintiff company by way of precaution. Throughout the correspondence, no one on behalf of the Corporation had any knowledge or expectation of the intention of the company to file this suit, the plaint in which was declared on the 13th March ; nor had Mr. Harvey any knowledge whatever that this suit was going to be or had been filed until the 18th March last. By their plaint the company seek to have it declared that the Corporation has failed, to exercise the option of declaring its intention to purchase the tramways at the end of the period of seven years from the expiration of the period of twenty-one years from the 12th March 1873, and would not be entitled to exercise such option for a further period of seven years after the 14th March ; and that the Corporation had not under the circumstances acquired the right to purchase the plaintiff's property and business. The Corporation, on the other hand, by their written statement filed on the 24th April, contended that the notices it had caused to be served on the plaintiffs, were valid in all respects, and binding on the company. The summons was made returnable on the 15th inst. It had been served on the defendant, Mr. J. D. Inverarity ; and by request of the company's attorneys, it had not been forwarded for service on the defendant, Mr. J. C. Anderson, in expectation of his waiving service. Owing to the pendency of this suit, no further steps had been taken to ascertain the amounts payable to the company, in respect of the tramways, which the company are still using. On the 17th May 1901, a bill for Rs. 25,020-15-5 for track rents for the half year ending 8th May last was submitted to the company for payment, but the managing director returned the bill unpaid. Subsequently on the 28th May after some correspondence had passed, he definitely refused to pay any track rents for the period from the 13th March. Apart from the refusal to pay track rents, the speedy determination of the question which the company have raised as to the valid exercise by the Corporation of its right to purchase the tramways, is vitally essential in the interests of the Corporation and of the public, because the Corporation, prior to giving of the notice of 11th March, made arrangements for the conversion of the existing tramways into electric tramways and for the introduction of the electric light and power into the city on terms which are very advantageous to the Corporation. The carrying out and completion of these new arrangements was suspended and delayed to the great detriment of public interests by the pendency of the present suit. It was very desirable in the interests of the Corporation that this suit should, if practicable, be specially fixed for hearing for some date, during the last week of August next.

Mr. Davar then read a good deal of correspondence and also an affidavit of Mr. Remmington an of which the following is a summary :—

Mr. F. C. Remington, the Managing Director of the Company, in a replying affidavit dated 5th instant said that although he consented to the Municipal Solicitors preparing the draft agreement, no such agreement had up to the present time been submitted to the company, or had been, as far as he was aware prepared for the Bimington added that the company had advised that they are not liable to pay track rents in the events that had happened. The Corporation had never brought to the notice of the company that prior to the 11th March, they had made arrangements for the conversion of the existing tramways into electric tramways, etc. The company had applied to the Commissioner to do so far back as the 19th July 1899, to which application no reply was received for eighteen months and then merely an enquiry as to whether a fresh application would be submitted, company did not admit that the terms and conditions arrangements referred to are at all advantageous to the Corporation or to the city. Great delay in the introductions of electric tramways into the city had already been caused by the action of the Corporation. The Company did not admit the validity of the reasons for making it desirable that this suit should be specially fixed for hearing on some date during the last week in August next. The Corporation had delayed the declaration and filing of their written statement. The Company had required the Corporation within ten days, and the second and third defendants within two months, to file their respective affidavit of documents. The company have not yet had any opportunity of inspecting and considering the documents disclosed in the affidavit of the Corporation. The time for the second and third defendants to file their affidavits will not expire until the first week in September next. The company were advised that it would be necessary for them to administer interogatories to the Corporation after inspection of all their documents. It would be necessary to send a commission to New York of the examination of Mr. G. A. Kettridge as to various questions arising in this suit ; and a commission to

Having read further affidavits Mr. Davar in closing his remarks said he was unaware what reason would be put forward by counsel for the plaintiffs in opposition to his application.

Mr. Scott, for the Company submitted that the court would have to try the case as a whole and not to follow the suggestion of Mr. Davar to try it in parts. He apprehended that the cour had no power to deal with the matter except under the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Fulton : If I hold that the notices were invalid that would dispose of the case.

Mr. Scott : It might but my learned friend poohpoohs the idea. Counsel said that the question of the contract with Mr. Bingham might be tried as a preliminary issue. But in such a case the plaintiffs would be entitled to enquire into the circumstances connected with the contract and that could not be done without Mr. Ketteredge.

Mr. Justice Fulton : What has Mr. Ketteridge got to do with Mr. Bingham ?

Mr. Scott : We contend that the contracts is one to buy the tramways for Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Justice Fulton : How can Mr. Ketteridge give an opinion on that subject

Mr. Scott You have to consider the purchase clause of the agreement and the act.

Mr. Justice Fulton You mean Mr Bingham's agreement ?

Mr. Scott No the agreement between the Tramway Company and the Corporation. We are entitled to prove under what circumstances that agreement was made Clause 16 that is not embodied in the act which stands by itself. That will be one of the provisions we shall have to deal with in connection with the question of the track rents.

Mr. Justice Fulton : That is another and distinct question.

Mr. Scott : But it all turns on the purchase clause of the agreement. I think you cannot decide that question until you have the evidence of Mr. Kettredge as to the manner in which this agreement was entered into with the Corporation in 1873. Then there is the question of the first hearing of the suit. When is it to come on ? We say it would not be wise to force on the first hearing before the plaintiffs are ready with their evidence, particularly as it has to be obtained on commission. I do not know whether Mr. Pedder is alive.

Mr. Justice Fulton : No he is dead.

Mr. Scott : He and Mr. Kitteridge were the only persons who could give evidence in regard to the agreement. Sir Michael Kennedy had something to do with it.

Mr. Justice Fulton : He is dead also, but there may be some subordinates who are alive.

Mr. Scott : I submit that the interests of the plaintiffs cannot be shut out because the widest allegations are made that the public interests will suffer if this case is not heard.

Mr. Justice Fulton : They say they cannot understand whether the notice was sufficient

Mr. Scott : I will take that point next. They say now that the case should be tried before the 11th September, but you pointed out that would not give them the clear fortnight they asked for. That placed my learned friend in a new difficulty.

Mr. Justice Fulton : He said he would agree if the case was fixed for any day after to-morrow.

Mr. Scott : The real reason for the application for August is that they wante to get Mr. Garth.

Mr. Justice Fulton : But they have abandoned that.

Mr. Scott : Yes, but the point now started about the notices is an entirely new one. You will not find a word about it in the earlier affidavits. They gave notices on the 11th 12th and 13th March but make no reference to any notices being given in September, I think there is that alternative condition that they can give the same notices in September.

Mr. Justice Fulton : They take some objection.

Mr. Davar : They have something up their sleeves and we don't know what it is.

Mr. Scott then read paragraphs from the plaint referring to the notices, and submitted there was no ground for expediting the hearing. He said the case in the ordinary course would come on in December or January next. That would allow them for the issue of the commission to New Hork. The Tramwyy Company had no desire to postpone the hearing, but the documents were most important, and they were not bound to apply for a commission till they knew what was needed.

Mr. Justice Fulton said it came to this in his opinion Whether he should be right in construing Mr. Ketteridge's evidence under Section 3. He could not do so without hearing arguments, and whether that evidence was admissable or not would have to be decided at some time. He further said the suit could be called on at any time.

Mr. Scott said that ridiculous arguments had been used about enormous sums of money being at stake. As long as the Court was satisfied that no advantage was being taken to force on the case he could not allow Mr. Davar's application especially as it was necessary for the plaintiff's to get Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Ketteridge's evidence. There could be no question but that they were entitled to a commission to New York in regard to certain points in the case. He could see no reason for the case being taken out of its turn, and he could assure the Court that the public interests would in no way suffer. We expect to bring the suit on in November, and the Corporation cannot be prejudiced by that.

Mr. Justice Fulton : They say there is the danger of losing the contract with Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Scott : They do not say that.

Mr. Davar : I said they were endangered. I did say that.

Mr. Scott : Mr. Shephard is the only person to know what is endangered, and he has not said that. The other ground is that of the track rents. That comes to this, They think Mr. Harvey has made a slip and was ridden over by Mr. Remington, That agreement was made by correspondence, and as it now stands it is open to the Corporation to set it aside. We are ready to meet the Corporation on that at any time. What had been said was that the Public of Bombay were the losers, but Mr. Remington says If you are right in your contention the money will be paid.

Mr. Justice Fulton : If you are wrong."

Mr. Scott : It means that if one party is right the money will be paid.

Mr. Justice Fulton : I understand you to say that if the Corporation fail in buying the tramway they lose the money, but if they succeed in the suit you will pay the ack rentsrt

Mr. Scott : Yes, and probably the interest.

Mr. Justice Fulton ; Supposing the Corporation say you have caused them loss by delay,

Mr. Scott The Corporation will loose nothing.

Mr. Davar : They do not get their track rents.

Mr. Scott : They do not suffer for they agreed to buy for someone else.

Mr. Davar : But we should get the track rents out of other persons, so we shall now loose, for we have the guarantee of the Brush Company that they would pay those rents.

Mr. Justice Fulton ; If the company get hold of the tramway and do not pay the track rents for six months someone must loose that amount.

Mr. Davar : You are quite right, we should be getting the money from other parties.

Mr. Scott : The tramway we now work as a favour, and for continuing the services are within our legal rights in taking the profits.

Mr. Justice Fulton : But the agreement did not provide for the track rents,

Mr. Scott : Yes, in return for the favour we were doing the Corporation we were allowed to take all the profits.

Mr. Justice Fulton : That was during the time the Corporation to complete the purchase. If that time was protracted

Mr. Scott : That is only a matter of time. The protraction can only come to a matter of Rs 12,000.

Mr. Justice Fulton : Then you say it cannot make a difference of more than Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Scott : Yes, Then they have the guarantee of the Brush Company.

Mr. Justice Fulton. But the Brush Company may loose,

Mr. Scott : Who cares for the Brush Company. We don't. If the agreement with Mr. Bingham falls through only Rs. 12,000 would be lost. If you like the plaintiffs will deposit that amount with the court for we are not insolvent, the great complaint is that we are too rich,

Mr. Justice Fulton ; Rs, 12,000 is a considerable sum. Will you pay the track rents for the three months.

Mr. Scott : No, If they like to file a suit against us for it they can do so. With regard to the debentures there is the question of the difference between forty and sixty lakhs of rupees. That is one of the important point in the suit, Our first point is whether the purchase can be made on behalf of a third party and the other is about this difference of twenty lakhs. The other questions are merely ones of law which are all summarised in clause 19 of the plaint.

Mr. Justice Fulton : As far as I can see the longer the hearing is delayed the Corporation lose Rs. 4,000 month.

Mr. Scott : I am not at all certain of that.

Mr. Justice Fulton : Supposing the Company is not liable for track rents it would be obvious that the longer the company rules the tramway that the Corporation will lose the rents. How do you say it is not lost ? You say it is only a matter of three months or Rs, 12,000, but how if there further delay ?

Mr. Scott ; I do not thing there will be any further delay. The case should come on before the end of November. In regard to Mr, Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, they are the trustees of the debenture holders. There is no donbt that some evidence will have to be given in regard to the debentures. That will have to come from the head office of the company which is in New York. It is here that the minute books are kept, and all the records of the directors in regard to the capital—represented by debentures —is kept.

Mr. Justice Fulton after some further argument said the defendants could not expect to get a decision in the suit at once as it might be taken to the Privy Council and might go on for years.

Mr. Davar : But we should have the Court's judgment and act upon it. If we then found that the contract with Mr. Binghans fell through we should purchase the tramway ourselves,

Fr. Scott further stated he did not think the Court would be troubled with question of compensation. The debenture question was quite one of law, and only affected the question of compensation to the extent of nineteen lakhs of rupees. That was a question of law as to whether profits included interest or not. He submitted the fairest order the Court could make was to fix the hearing for some time in November, The trouble over the Rs. 12,000 had arisen entirely from Mr. Harvey's action, and the Corporation had no right to force on the suit owing to the action of their Commissioner.

Mr. Justice Fulton, without calling on Mr. Davar to reply, said he felt satisfied that the case was one that should be disposed of as soon as possible. One of the reasons for that was because the plaintiffs claimed to use the tramway without paying for it That circumstance made it desirable that the case should be proceeded with at the earliest possible period. In regard to the evidence of Messrs. Ketteridge and Inverarity that could be gone into at a late stage and given if found desirable. His Lordship, therefore fixed the suit for the 26th August and, intimated that he would consult the Chief Justice in regard to which judge should try it.

## BIONS'S HEADS.

ON the 18th May last we published a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Bison" enquiring whether our readers could give him the measurements of record heads of bison and the place where they had been shot. This gave rise to an interesting correspondence on the subject. By way of closing the correspondence, we summarise the measurement given of heads in the possession of local sportsmen which show that some of tha biggest on record have been shot in this part of India. Among the list of record heads in the Badminton Library volume on "Big Game" is one shot by Mr. F. W. Ditmas, of the Madras Salt Department, the horns of which measured 30 3-4 and 25 1-2 inches, with a girth of 20 inches, and which is now in the Madras Museum. A correspondent signing himself "Karte" shot a bison on the Brahmagiri Hills, the span of whose horns was 44 inches and the girth of the base 17 3-4 and 18 inches. Mr. Arthur S. Geary, of Madras, has a head, not shot in the Madras Presidency, measuring 47 inches in span and the base of horn 19 1-2 inches. "Wontiga," another correspondent, sent us the measurements of the heads of two bulls he has shot recently, the tip to tip measurements (76 and 74inches) running very close to the best head mentioned in the Badminton Library as shot by Mr. J. Carr Saunders, while in both instances the circumference at the base is greatly superior. These by no means exhaust the list of fine heads of which our correspondents have furnished particulars, but we have said enough to show that there are still very fine specimens to be obtained in Southern India.—"Madras Mail."

LORD Roberts has written the following letter of condolence to Sardar Aslam Hyat Khan, son of the late Honourable Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.:—War Office, London, S. W., 10th June 1901. Dear Sir,—I have received with deep regret your cablegram informing me of the death of your father the Honourable Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., and I offer you my sincere sympathy in the sad bereavement which you and your family have sustained. I fully appreciate the excellent services which your late father rendered to the Empire and his loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and I feel sure that his loss will be widely felt throughout India.

## LIBEL ON THE KING.

### A MEMBER OF AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT EXPELLED.

THE Melbourne Legislative Assembly was engaged all the evening on June 25 in discussing what punishment it should bring down upon the publisher of the "Tocsin" for having reprinted from the "Irish People" an article which grossly slandered his Majesty the King. It was known that the Government was "prepared to do something," and there was a full House—not merely of members, but of the general public—to hear what Mr. Peacock proposed. The offender responsible for the publication was Mr. Findley, the Labor member representing the city of Melbourne.

No doubt was felt on the mind of the House as to the Premier's view of the scurrilous character of the original libel, and he scouted the idea as a shallow subterfuge that any question of the freedom of the press was involved. The "Tocsin," in reprinting the attack on his Majesty had pursued a course which had been taken by no other journal in the Empire. Members listened anxiously for some disclosure as to the mysterious cable messages that have passed between the Cabinet and the Home Government, but Mr. Peacock would say no more than that the object of the Ministry, as our law here was defective, was to ascertain, if anything were done, whether the Imperial Government would make it an Imperial act.

"You wanted to throw the responsibility on the Imperial Government," suggested Mr. Murray. The Premier repudiated this suggestion and declared that he was not frightened to act, and several times repeated the statement that he was prepared to proceed on his own responsibility. If he were able to read the Colonial Secretary's reply his conduct in the matter would be amply justified. The position was, that a member of the House had committed an offence against the Sovereign and it was for the House to say how he was to be dealt with.

All this was merely preliminary to the more interesting personal question as to what the Government intended to do with Mr. Findley, whose position as a member of the House was so seriously involved. It seemed to Mr. Peacock to be a shocking thing that a member of Parliament, who had just taken the oath of allegiance to the King as Mr. Findley did on the previous Tuesday, should have gone away and published this scurrilous libel on the Sovereign. Mr. Findley was present, and before the Government suggested any course to the House, the Premier wanted to know whether the member for Melbourne had anything to say.

During the time Mr. Peacock had thus delivered himself—under marked restraint and evidently with a heavy sense of responsibility—the member for Melbourne had occupied a seat in the centre of the front Corner bench, with Mr. Maloney and Mr. Prendergast on his left and Mr. Sangster on his right. These, three gentlemen were apparently his chief supporters, and the two first-named especially stood by their man as loyally as interjection and interruption would allow. Mr. Findley is not a very robust man at the happiest of circumstances, and the obviously embarrassing nature of his position rendered him an object of the deepest dejection, for he was as pale as the notice paper that fluttered in his hand.

From his manner when he got up to speak, one would have imagined that the offending member was going to enter upon a very abject apology, but his words quite belied this impression. The explanation, like the Governor's speech, had evidently been prepared for him by his advisers, and very bad advisers they were. All that he would say was that he had no responsibility for the article, that he neither wrote nor authorised it, and knew nothing about it until his attention was called to it by a certain morning journal. This mere denial of responsibility was anything but acceptable to the House, and there were loud murmurs of "Not enough." The Premier showed great indignation at the off hand tone of the hon. member, and inquired amid cheers if he had nothing further to say, for there was nothing in his statement. All that Mr. Findley would do, however, was to repeat his former repudiation of responsibility, with the nonchalant addition that "the article has given offence to the House, he regretted that it had appeared."

This failure to appreciate what the House wanted, viz., an unqualified and complete disavowal of the words and sentiment of the article and sincere regret at its publication, exasperated members, and Mr. Peacock voiced an almost unanimous feeling when he moved that the member for Melbourne was guilty of disloyalty, and that he be expelled from the House. Upon this being seconded by the Attorney-General, and supported by the leader of the Opposition, the Speaker called upon Mr. Findley to leave the Chamber while the motion for his expulsion was discussed. This led to a wrangle, in which the Speaker had to submit to the sarcastic humour of Mr. Bent always playfully elephantine—who installed himself as another of the "Tocsin's" bottle holders ; while Mr. Maloney loudly shouted his dissent. Immediately the suspended member left the House, following upon another explanation not more satisfactory than his previous attempts in the same direction, Mr. Maloney and Mr. Prendergast desired to have all strangers excluded, but the House said "No" in a voice of thunder.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to a tempestuous discussion of the Premier's proposal. Mr. Wade thought it was going too far, and suggested that sufficient punishment would be imposed if the hon. member were suspended from the House for the rest of the session. Mr. Maloney appealed for a week, then for three weeks, but he might as well have asked that the offending member be let off with a caution.

After several members had spoken of the gravity of the offence, and Mr. Duffy had counselled moderation Mr. Trenwith declared that the Government would not have acted with such severity if Mr. Findley had made a proper expression of regret, and later on it transpired from a statement by the Premier that the Ministry had decided upon three courses, which were dependent upon what occurred in the House, and it was only Mr. Findley's failure to realise the situation in his "apology" which had brought upon him the most extreme of the resolutions.

An adjournment took place in order to allow members to read the article, and another interval followed, so that it might be "read" to members with "strangers" and the press excluded. Then Mr. Findley came back and made a most comprehensive disavowal of the article, maintained his allegiance to the King, and to show his sincerity, promised to discuss me "Tocsin" and sever its connection with it. But the matter had gone too far, and the Premier announced, amid a deadly silence, that it was the intention of the Government to adhere to its resolution. Then Mr. Prendergast delivered a most violent and abusive speech which scandalised the House and completely destroyed any chance that remained of Mr. Findley's escaping the heavy punishment he was threatened with.

One after another, the members of the impeached member deemed it necessary preliminary to explain that they were entirely out of sympathy with the seditious sentiments of the imported libel. Mr. Billson was among this number, attacking the issue dispassionately, but nevertheless contriving to raise a little hornets' nest about him by a casual reference to the possibilities had the hon. member for Melbourne been a component of what he termed "the opposition to the Labor party."

A gleam of virtuous indignation had been observable in the eye of Mr. Murray from the very inception of the discussion. Remembering the trouble into which he had thrust himself when the South African war excitement was at its height, hon. members quite expected a feast of heroics. Although the Premier had repudiated the idea from the earliest, Mr. Murray repeatedly accused the Government of going to the Secretary for the Colonies to ascertain the course that was best. The Premier almost resentfully reiterated that this was not true, but it suited Mr. Murray's purpose to dwell persistently upon the wraith of an exuberant imagination. He aimed at Mr. Chamberlain, a familiar bugbear, and when Mr. Gillies interjected, described that blushing member as a "pal" of the eminent statesman, and presumed that the two had grown orchids together during Mr. Gillies's reign as Agent-General. He told the House in querulous tones that the Government should have acted upon its own authority. "So we did!" exclaimed the Premier. "Well in the name of all that's right, what did you cable for?" the member for Warrnambool interrogated. "

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Amongst many popular fallacies, none perhaps is more pernicious or more tenaciously held than that the addition of spirits to water "kills the insects in it." While some doubt is entertained as to the character of plain water, yet all risk of swallowing germs is supposed to be avoided by drinking the water plus an addition of whisky or other spirit. In other words, the whisky is assumed to sterilise the water and to make it germ-free. It does nothing of the kind. Some organisms, and certainly their spores, will live in alcohol of nearly 75 per cent. strength, which is considerably over the strength of most spirits consumed. . . . . It is quite certain that microbes can live and thrive in the ordinary mixed drink of whisky and water, the average amount of alcohol in a tumblerful of whisky and water, in the proportion usually adopted, being not more than 10 or 11 per cent. Bacteriological investigations have shown that most germs are not affected by a liquid containing 22 per cent. of alcohol, whilst their corresponding spores are unharmed in 83 per cent. alcohol. . . . . But whisky is often mixed with mineral or aerated water, and in this case there is another factor to deal with...namely, carbonic-acid gas. There is no doubt that carbonic-acid gas dissolved under pressure in water has a marked antiseptic action, for aerated waters have been found in many cases to be sterile. It would appear, however, that the germicidal action of the gas is slow, and thus natural mineral waters in which the gas has been in very long contact with the water are more likely to be germ free than freshly and artificially impregnated waters.—Lancet.

Vatality of Seeds.—The much-vexed point with regard to the vitality of seeds is so often made a matter of investigation that one can hardly take up any paper on botanical subjects without coming across something relating to it. There have been some interesting investigations made in connection with the germinating power of seeds which have been kept for a long time under peculiar conditions. It was, for instance, found by the Italian botanist Giglioli that of sixty seeds of lucerne kept from 1873-1894 in absolute alcohol, forty germinated when removed from that liquid and placed under favourable conditions. Moisture was, of course, carefully excluded from the seeds during their preservation. One is almost inclined to think that the hard testa of the lucerne seeds would prevent the alcohol from permeating the whole substance of the seed; but, on the other hand) it is well known that the protoplasm in the cells of the embryo, whilst in the seed, contains very little water, and that probably in the form of water of consultation. The protoplasm of ordinary cells from an adult plant is entirely killed by absolute alcohol; is in fact, as we term it, "fixed," since any proteids present are coagulated: and this fixing having once taken place, no vital phenomena can henceforth continue. It may be different with protoplasm in seeds; but, as was mentioned above, one cannot help thinking that preservative fluid does not in all cases reach the cells of the embryonic plant. Perhaps some of our readers can give an explantion of this rather interesting point.—Science Gossip.

German Life-saving Apparatus.—A new life saving apparatus (says a writer in the Scientific) Americanis being introduced into Germany. It consists of a buoy of globular form and carrying form two to four life belts and supports a long cylinder of sheet tin having twelve compartments filled with carbide of calcium. These compartments are arranged at different elevations. When the apparatus is thrown into the sea the water passes through perforations in the bottom of the cylinder and coming in contact with the carbide generates acetylene gas. Each compartment is connected with a burner by a pipe valves preventing the escape of gas except through the burner. When the volume of gas decreases by drostatic pressure opegs the valve and allows water to penetrate into the next compartment to generate an additional supply of gas. The gas is lighted electrically and ignition takes place about twenty-five second after the buoy is thrown into the sea. The light produced is equal to 150 candle power and the flame is portected from the wind by glass and burns steadily with great intensity for three or four hours. It requires only a few minutes to clean and refill the apparatus.

The latest factimile telegraph, that is to say, telegraph wich transmits a copy, or imitation, of writings or drawings is the "electotograph" of Messrs. Palmer, Mills, and Dunlany, of the International Electograph Company, Cleveland, Ohio. It is a synchronised apparatus, too complicated for description here, but an illustrated account of it appears in the "Scientific American." The time required to transmit a cut from a newspaper is the same as that which would be necessary for printed words occupying the space of the cut. It can be worked on the quadruplex system so as to send four pictures over the same wire at once. It has been tested with success on the lines of the Western Union and other American companies.

Professor Crookes observed an "anomalous ray" in the electric fluorescence of his vacum tubes, and according to M. Demarcay in a memoir to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, it is probably caused by a new element of his discovery, to which he gives the name of emoplum.

It has been stated at a metting of the German Auer Company that Dr. Auer has invented a durable and efficient electric lamp with a filament of osmium. The average life of the lamp is given as not less than 700 hours. If werks best with an electro-motive force of 23 to 50 volts, and sakes 1-1 watts per candle power.

The Special Medical Board appointed in the United States Army to consider the means of preventing yellow fever, have recommended a liberal use of coal oil to destroy the eggs of the mosquitos which propagate the disease.

Professor Voges, Director of the National Board of Health at Buenos Ayres, has found by accident that naptbalene is a good remedy for mosquito bites. It neturalises the poison even when the spot is much inflamed, and when fresh bites are rubbad with it no sweling occurs.

M. Armand Gautier, a French chemistd. has found that finely ground volcanic stones treated with boiling water yield a liquid of the same composition as the ordinary sulphur water of mineral springs, but stronger. It is expected to be useful in hygiene.

Ciel et Terre mentions a curious effect of lightning observed at Florenville Mar 7. A fir-tree by the road from thence to Izel was struck at the top, and a ribbon of bark stripped from the trunk in a spiral line of almost mathematical regularity.

The fifth malarial expeditfon of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, under Maj. Ronald Ross, has gone to Freetown, Sierra Leone, with a supply of cement, petroleum creosote, and other means of killing out the anopheles mosquito which inoculates persons with malarial fever. The party will operate during the rainy season, as the best for the purpose, though it is the unhealthiest of the year.

At a recent meeting of the Incorporated Gas Institute Prof. Clowes described the new pentane standard 10-candle power lamp and photometer for the official tests of lamps in London.

The Negritos of the Andman Islands being typical savages, Lapicque has observed their nervous "period of reaction" to a stimulus. For both men and women it is 19-hundredths of a secound. The same period for Hindoo convicts was 22-hundredths, and for cultivated Europeans 15-hundredths of a second. Thus Parisian students gave 15hundredths as a mean, but Parisian workmen 17-hundredths. It is commonly supposed that quickness of reaction is a sign of a superior nervous organisation, but M. Lapicque has been led to conclude that the time of reaction varies with the dynamic and function state of the nervous system, which depends on all the condidions of life. Different races, or ethnic groups, have different periods, but these may arise from their environment and habits.

The excavations at the Punic necropolis Charthage (Tunis) have underthed many painted terra censers, figurines, bronze razors, inscriptions, and amulets of gold, silver, and ivory.

The new power station for the Manhattan electric elevated railways is 400 feet long and 200 wide. It was be able to supply 65,000 housepower normally and 100,000 at a maximum. Eight compound engines running under a continuous load of 12,000 horsepower will be employed. An American authority considers it the largest installation in the world. It is certainly much larger than any in this country.

A company has been formed at Trondhjem to work the anthracite-looking coal of Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. The time may come when we shall seek for coal and metals in the Arctic regions, and the prospective value to Australia of the Antractic Continent on this and other grounds is so manifest that for the second time we may draw the attention of the Foreign Office to it. An assurance from the German Emperor that his Antractic Expedition haf no intention of running up the German Flag would be welcome.


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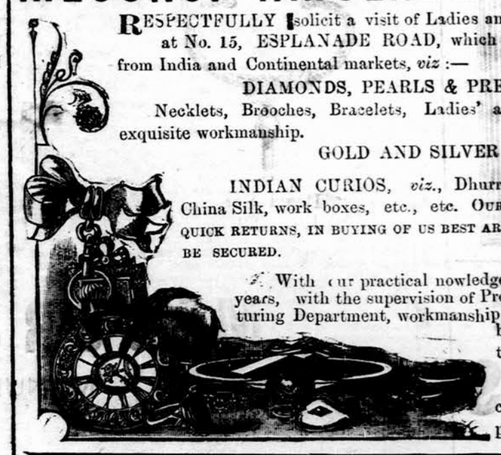

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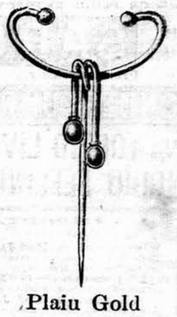

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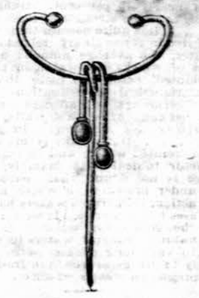

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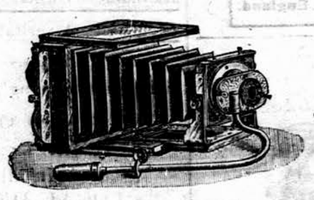

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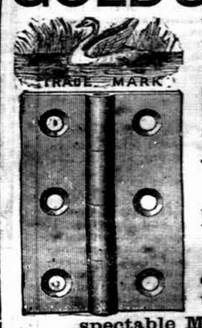


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